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16 April 1981

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2290

CONTENTS**ENERGY ECONOMICS****CHILE**

France Grants Loan for Investment in Electrical Sector (EL MERCURIO, 14 Mar 81).....	1
Study Shows Level of Energy Use Can Remain Constant (LA NACION, 9 Mar 81).....	3
Briefs	
Offshore Oil Exploration	5

CUBA

National Electric Power System Status Discussed at Meeting (Joaquin Oramas; GRANMA, 1 Mar 81).....	6
New Investments at Nico Lopez Refinery Reported (Rebeca Antunez; TRABAJADORES, 17 Feb 81).....	11

VENEZUELA

Editorial Warns of Divisive Orinoco Debate (Editorial; BOHEMIA, 9-15 Mar 81).....	13
Xenophobia in Oil Industry Management Analyzed (Gustavo Coronel; RESUMEN, 22 Mar 81).....	15

COUNTRY SECTION**ARGENTINA**

Viola's Problems With Cabinet, Political Parties Foreseen (J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 31 Mar 81).....	23
---	----

Ministry of Interior Censured on Slow Approach to Critical Issues (LA PRENSA, 31 Mar 81).....	26
Iglesias Rouco Comments on Walters Visit (J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 6 Mar 81).....	29
Public Becoming Indifferent to Malvinas Issue, Says Writer (Martin Olivera; CONVICCION, 1 Mar 81).....	32
Biographic Data on Civilian Governors Published (LA PRENSA, 14 Mar 81).....	35
Paper Voices Concern Over Perpetuation of Chile's Regime (Editorial; LA PRENSA, 14 Mar 81).....	40
Farmers Demand Refinancing of Debts (CLARIN, 3 Mar 81).....	42
Farm Exports in 1981 To Generate 7 Billion Pesos (LA NACION, 12 Mar 81).....	43
Officials Wary About Lower Grain Prices (LA NACION, 11 Mar 81).....	44
Lacoste Comments on Extent of Grain Sales (LA NACION, 12 Mar 81).....	46
Zorreguieta: Lack of Grain Storage Capacity More Visible (LA PRENSA, 13 Mar 81).....	48
Briefs	
Rail Transport of Grain	50

BOLIVIA

Integration Minister Aims at Revising Policy (PRESENCIA, 1 Mar 81).....	51
Rolon Anaya Defines Priorities in Foreign Policy (HOY, 6 Mar 81).....	53
CONAL Seeks To Enlist Young Professionals as Administrators (HOY, 7 Mar 81).....	55
'Brain Drain' Becomes Subject of INIS Study (PRESENCIA, 23 Feb 81).....	56
Government Returns Union Headquarters to Miners (PRESENCIA, 20 Feb 81).....	58
ENAF ^D ports Significant Losses in Antimony Market (PRESENCIA, 9 Mar 81).....	59

First Phase of Geological Exploration Yields Good Results (PRESENCIA, 26 Feb 81).....	60
Press Items Reflect Situation in Mining Sector (Various sources, various dates).....	63
Modernization of Wolframite Mine	
Tungsten International Commission	
Gold Mine Production Problems	
Gold Production Data	
Volatilization Plant Near Completion	
Government Guarantees Investments	
Private Mining Seeks Loans	
Government Outlines New Miner Protection Policy (EL DIARIO, 10 Mar 81).....	71
Authorities Reveal Tin Mining Objectives (HOY, 6 Mar 81).....	73
New Tin Techniques Sought Through Joint Efforts (PRESENCIA, 10 Mar 81).....	74
BRAZIL	
Background, Character of Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva Analyzed (Elio Gaspari; VEJA, 19 Mar 80).....	75
Record Crop Expected in Center-South, Prospects in Northeast Discussed (VISAO, 9 Mar 81).....	90
CHILE	
Commentator Calls for Relaxation of Political Restraints (Rene Abeliuk M.; LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 6 Mar 81).....	93
Newspaper Questions Pinochet on Past Results, Future Plans (Augusto Pinochet Interview; LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 8 Mar 81).....	95
Editorial Views PC as Out-of-Touch With Nation (LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, 6 Mar 81).....	105
CUBA	
UJC Leader Explains Political-Ideological Work (Rosa Solsona; JUVENTUD REBLEDE, 6 Mar 81).....	106

Activitiea of Internationalists in Angola Noted (JUVENTUD REBELDE, 5, 12 Feb 81).....	109
New Group Ready To Leave, by Angel Rodriguez Hernandez	
School Director Confident	
Statements by Four Members of Contingent, by Elia Moreno	
Socorro, et al.	
Letter From Angola	
Part of Second Contingent Returns	
CTC Secretary of Pinar del Rio Notes 1980 Results (Graciela Arbolay; TRABAJADORES, 12 Feb 81).....	116
Labor Law Infractions Reported in Holguin (Caridad Lafita; TRABAJADORES, 10 Feb 81).....	119
Angolan Party Delegation on Tour in Country (Havana Domestic Service, 31 Mar 81, Havana Domestic	
Television Service, 31 Mar 81).....	121
Meets With Montane	
Visits Isle of Youth	
Methods of Handling Military Discipline Problems Noted (Leonel Gorriñ Merida; VERDE OLIVO, 8 Mar 81).....	122
Young Sailor Expresses Liking for Military Life (Pablo Noa; VERDE OLIVO, 22 Feb 81).....	128
Working Women Hold Second Meeting in FAR Club (R. Pujol; VERDE OLIVO, 22 Feb 81).....	131
Julian Rizo Urges Camaguey Sugar Workers To Speed Up Plowing (Julian Rizo; GRANMA, 11 Feb 81).....	133
Important Role of Railroads in Sugar Harvest Emphasized (Luis Hernandez Serrano; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 4 Mar 81).....	139
Briefs	
UJC Award Presented	141
Economic Committee in Canada	141
Pioneers, UJC Anniversaries	141
Sugar Technicians Congress	142
Militia Training Center	142

MEXICO

PEMEX To Sell Bonds on London Market (NOTIMEX, 9 Apr 81).....	143
Diversify External Debt, by Amado Espitia E.	
50 Million Pounds Sterling Issued	

Briefs

Bond Sales in U.S.	144
New Quintana Roo Governor	144
Baja California Governor	145

URUGUAY

Board Front Leader Comments on Situation in Country (Marcy Garcia; JUVENTUD REBLEDE, 4 Feb 81).....	146
Arismendi Announces Measures To Reduce Interest Rates (Valentin Arismendi Interview; EL PAIS, 13 Mar 81).....	148
Labor Union Law To Be Authorized in 1981, Labor Demands Rise (Carlos Maeso Rodriguez; EL PAIS, 13 Mar 81).....	151
More Active Participation in Antarctic Pursuits Urged (Editorial; EL DIA, 11 Mar 81).....	153

FRANCE GRANTS LOAN FOR INVESTMENT IN ELECTRICAL SECTOR

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] A loan of \$120 million earmarked basically to complete the Antuco Power Plant and to finance the start of the Colbun Power Plant was signed yesterday, Friday, in France by the National Electric Power, Inc. (ENDESA).

This loan was granted by an international consortium of 23 banks headed by the French European Financial Company Bank, which acted as agent, and the Banks of Montreal, the Luxembourg Company of the Dresdner Bank AG, the Dresdner Bank International, the National Bank of Canada and the Sumitomo Bank. The Chilean Bank of Santiago and similar banks of Europe, Arabia and Japan participated in the loan.

The conditions of this loan which will finance the ENDESA 1981 investment budget are: a term of 8 years, with a grace period of 4 and 1/2 years, and a LIBOR [London interbank rate] interest plus 0.62 percent for the first 4 years and plus 0.75 percent for the remainder of the term. It is important to note that this loan is being granted to ENDESA without a state guarantee being required.

Gustavo Latorre, a member of the board of directors, and Agustin Leon, finance manager, signed on behalf of the electric company.

Antuco and Colbun

The Antuco Power Plant, which is located in the Eighth Region, is the third to harness the waters of Lake Laja. Its construction has taken 6 years, and on 1 April 1981 it will begin to deliver electricity to the Interconnected System. It is now in the final testing stage.

This new power plant will insure a normal supply of electricity for the upcoming winter; and the loan signed in France will be used in part to finance the completion of the Pichipolcura and Rama Laja secondary water intakes, which will enable that power plant to operate at full capacity next June.

Equipped with two 152 Mw turbines, Antuco--thanks to the water supplied to it by Lake Laja--in 1 year will be able to deliver twice the electricity now produced by Rapel.

As for the Colbun-Machicura Complex, the most important project undertaken in the country in recent years, massive construction work will begin very soon. Drilling is now being completed on the two diversion tunnels which will permit the draining of the Maule River region where the huge earth and cement dam will be built.

Programmed to begin operation in the middle of the decade, Colbun-Machicura will have a power output of 490Mw in its first stage and will cost in excess of \$900 million.

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CSO: 3010

STUDY SHOWS LEVEL OF ENERGY USE CAN REMAIN CONSTANT

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 4A

[Text] Chile could reach the year 2000 at its current level of foreign energy dependence of about 50 percent or could decrease that percentage to as low as 20 or 15 percent, according to a report entitled: "Energy: 1979-1990," which was prepared by Engineer Juan Pedrals, a researcher with the Department of Studies of the BHC.

This projection is quite up-to-date, at a time when Lima is concluding the extraordinary meeting of the ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization. One of the basic points analyzed was precisely the strategy for the next 10 years.

The method of facing up to the problem is based on diversification and consumption of the region's available resources.

Juan Pedrals' study points out that our country has begun to successfully deal with the period of transition, which is characterized by an increasing movement away from the period of cheap energy and the arrival in the next 20 or 30 years at a period of costly but abundant and clean energy.

It is estimated that this period will be one of difficult adjustment between supply and demand, without producing visible restrictions on supply which could distort, alter or delay the economic development process which the country has set as its major objective.

Recommendations

At the end of his study, Pedrals recommends "greater information about energy reserves which will permit the adoption of appropriate exploitation plans." In this regard, he adds, quite complete and updated information is on hand concerning hydraulic resources; there is partial information about the country's geothermal energy and work is now being done on the detection of new deposits of hydrocarbons in an extensive area, through ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise] programs and contracts with foreign companies.

Coal reserves determination programs in the regions of Arauco, Valdivia, Puerto Montt and Magallanes, according to the study, are behind schedule and are clearly

inadequate, in light of the fact that the coal reserves are very important. The study also asks for the divulging of the technologies and processes now available so that there can be savings of energy in all sectors, combined with the development of an intensive plan to economize on energy in the state enterprises, with investments being tied to the rates of commercial profitability.

One of Pedral's final recommendations is that incentives be granted to encourage the installation of electricity generating plants based on the biomass (the obtaining of energy from organic wastes), and also the production of alcohol from agricultural wastes and from methane by means of one of the biomass alternatives.

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BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION--Puerto Montt--The second year of offshore oil drilling by Arco Petroleo-Chile has ended without positive results. In the first year, 1979-1980, the work was performed by the ship "Deanwood Ice" in an area located 45 kilometers west of the Chacao Channel; and 85 workers from this port were employed on the project. In the second year, the "Ben Ocean Lancer" was used. It employed automatic systems for its changes of locations, which permitted it to work without problems during the bad weather in January. Its technology required the work of only 22 persons. The final effort covered the Gaumblin Island area where there was drilling to a depth of 2,000 meters in the sea bottom, without any signs of a possible oil find, according to the manager of PETROMARINA [Offshore Oil Company], Percio Garcia. This company provides supplies for the ship. A new exploration will be initiated in the area by the Ship "Prospekta," from the Prakla-Seismos Company, Hanover, Germany. The exploration will be started in Toten and will move in the direction of Puerto Saavedra. The seismic marine system will be used and its data will be processed and analyzed in Chile under a contract with ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise]. The program includes exploration in the inland sea starting at Puerto Montt and moving southward through the Reloncavi Trough, Ancud Gulf and Corcovado Gulf. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 1] 8143

CSO: 3010

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM STATUS DISCUSSED AT MEETING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Joaquin Oramas: "Second Analysis Meeting Held on Status of National Electric Power System"]

[Text] The analysis of measures aimed at improving work in the electric industry was accomplished in a broad and critical meeting chaired by Pedro Miret, member of the party political bureau. The meeting was held in the Jose Antonio Echeverria CSO [Workers Social Club] and attended by administrative, union, Young Communists Union (UJC) and Party organization leaders. The meeting is the culmination of a process of assemblies and analyses accomplished in past months in the generating plants, transmission, generation and maintenance enterprises, brigades, public service offices and other centers of the electric industry. Eugenio Mainega, chief of the Party Central Committee Basic Industries Department, opened the meeting. He reported on the process of development begun November 1980 when the first meeting for the analysis of the electric power system status was held.

He said the process began at the rank and file level with meetings in the party cells, rank and file committees of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), and union sections. Subsequently, taking into account the ideas of those organizations, each Enterprise Management Council analyzed existing problems and a plan of requirements for overcoming them was presented.

In this respect he said that it has been a wide-ranging process of discussion and analysis with the masses, which has contributed to the beginning of a more efficient work, a more periodic and effective supervision together with a greater attention and drive in the transmission and distribution of electric power. Some 5,400 electric system workers participated in the process, among them 700 members of the party and 200 of the UJC.

Subsequently, he added, each department of Basic Industries in the provinces presented a report on the status of the electric system in the province to the pertinent Provincial Party Bureau. In those meetings, the party adopted agreements which contribute to the promotion and supervision of that strategic sector of the country.

They Report on Different Electrical Problems

In the meeting, Lidio Ramon Perez, director of the Union of Transmission and Distribution Enterprises (UETD), reported on the main problems in this area, among which he mentioned the lack of automotive equipment, supplies of equipment, tools and other elements. He referred to the work of recovery of more than 1,000 transformers accomplished by personnel of the UETD shops.

He spoke of the effective work of the "hot-line" maintenance brigades and of the need to improve brigade dormitories. He also reported on difficulties and shortcomings in providing service to the people and pointed out problems that are being faced in collecting payments for the use of electricity in the various offices, among them that of the town 10 de Octubre.

In that respect, it was announced at the meeting that one of the measures under study is that of establishing a continuous schedule of attending to the public in those offices from 0700 to 2100.

In the analysis of the billing system, Miret praised the work performed on the Isle of Youth, where Emilio Menendez, director of the electric industry company there, said more than 80 percent of the consumers read their own meters, which means a magnificent contribution which prevents errors in that operation.

With respect to the saving in power, the work being performed in Cienfuegos and Pinar del Rio was pointed out. In the latter, the work of economizing is being systematized with the participation of a committee in which various factors and users are represented and includes a study on the possibility of building small hydroelectric powerplants.

That possibility is also being studied for Guantanamo, particularly the zone of Baracoa, as well as in other provinces to take advantage of some existing dams and micro-dams, which offer favorable conditions for such projects, according to Mainegra.

Other points discussed were the status of construction of the Cienfuegos 220-Kv substation, repairs on the transformer on the substation of similar power in Santa Clara and the fuel tanks of the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric plant, discussions in which Miret, Jose Luis Beltran, Mainegra and others of those attending, participated. Critical statements were made in this discussion and the adoption of the pertinent measures was recommended.

Elsewhere, Miret warned against the proliferation of the so-called "tendederas" [unauthorized service hookups] in the country. As an expansion on the subject, a report was made on the measures taken in Las Tunas where there were approximately 10,000 such hookups in the transformer banks which feed the sugarcane collection and processing stations. This had a negative effect on the sugar harvest. Special measures, consisting of the installation of transformers to resolve the situation, were adopted in these places.

Neglect of the Tony Fernandez galvanizing plant--very small and with primitive technology but of great importance and with a very efficient working force--was also brought up in the meeting of union leaders.

Luisa Carballo, second secretary of the Chemical Industry, Mining and Power Workers Union, also spoke of the importance of improving protective measures and everything that would mean greater safety for the workers in the performance of their work.

Emulation Among Electrical Workers

Luisa Carballo also revealed that the union had agreed to institute special emulations in the electric sector. They are: "Full Charge" for plant operators, "High Voltage" for construction workers, "We Shall Repeat the Feat" among the maintenance brigades and "Hot-line Emulation" for line maintenance brigades, billing clerks and meter readers, among others.

The holding of interjob meetings among the various brigades was called for and it was decided to devote the month of April to those activities.

Another prominent aspect of the meeting was the report of the preliminary results of the institution of the new electric rates, which can already be measured. In the City of Havana, Dimas Gonzalez, director of the provincial UTD (Transmission and Distribution Union), said that a decrease of more than 30 MW in consumption by the residential sector was noted, while in Matanzas, Pablo de Pablo, director of the UTD, reported a decrease of 543,380 Kwh in the sugarmill complexes in January by comparison with the same period last year, despite the 2,500 KVA increases installed in them. That shows a better all-around work in the harvest, he said.

On the other hand, also in Matanzas, residential consumption decreased by 725,655 Kwh, although the number of customers increased by 10,031.

Generating Enterprises

Discussing the problems of power generation, Engineer Edwin Peino spoke of the problems posed by the six capitalist-area units of the Havana Generation Enterprise, which have more than 120,000 hours of operation. It was subsequently recommended that they be overhauled to improve electric service in the capital of the country.

Engineer Peino also spoke of the status of the 50-MW units of the Maximo Gomez Powerplant of Mariel and the Antonio Maceo Powerplant of Santiago de Cuba, which are close to 100,000 hours of operation.

The status of plant maintenance was analyzed and it was reported that if the necessary supplies were assured, the time scheduled for it could be shortened by 20 to 30 percent. Sergio Iglesias, union leader of the area, said that a saving of more than 15 days on the schedule had been achieved in the maintenance of a unit in Huevitas.

Miret Closes the Meeting

Making the closing speech of the meeting, which held its sessions Friday morning and afternoon, Miret pointed out its usefulness and he referred to the previous meeting held last November, whose conclusions were analyzed by the political bureau.

In one of the points analyzed, he said there is enough capability in the country to build more than 3,000 kilometers of powerlines per year, however, the plan calls for 1,500 kilometers, while the overall requests from the provinces all together reach almost 4,000 kilometers. He noted that construction of powerlines means the spending of dollars and that a study is being made on how to expand the plan.

On the other hand, he announced that electric power generation in January increased by 3 percent by comparison with a similar period last year, while demand declined by 2 percent. He emphasized that the growth of demand in early hours of the morning is very significant and beneficial.

He also said that in recent days, when he met with the National Power Advisory Group, several points related with savings were examined, among which were the new electric rates, cogeneration and the use of natural resources and dams with a view to the construction of small hydroelectric powerplants. Also discussed were the use of solar heaters and the use of more efficient light bulbs.

In all these points, he said, the importance and the role of dissemination was emphasized.

Fulfillment of the Measures Plan

Miret referred to compliance with the plan of measures for the improvement of the status of electricity, which includes, among others, the development in all the provinces of the positive experiences of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos in the creation of power saving provincial committees, the struggle for quality of maintenance and the training of the linemen, operators and maintenance personnel.

Other measures refer to special attention to the quality of service to consumers, priority in the area of metering state users and the envigorating and improvement of the fabrication and recovery of repair parts for the thermoelectric plants and distribution systems.

He revealed the idea that is materializing of using molds and pattern technicians from various enterprises and sectors to resolve the problems of repair parts in any industrial center and he announced that a series of studies of the work in the enterprises for maintenance, electrical constructions and plans for this industry will be done.

In conclusion, he said: "These meetings make it easier for all of us to act with more efficiency in this activity, which is very important for the country." He added they should also contribute to the preparation of the technical-economic plans each year with a greater degree of efficiency.

He expressed his full confidence that maximum attention will be devoted by all to the solution of problems of the electric industry and he announced that the next meeting will be held in June this year.

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CSO: 3010

NEW INVESTMENTS AT NICOLÓ LOPEZ REFINERY REPORTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Rebeca Antunes]

[Text] Expansions and reconstructions will be completed. Environmental pollution will be reduced. A new mess hall and other facilities for workers will be built.

At a cost of 60 million pesos work on the rebuilding and expansion of the Nicó Lopez Refinery in Havana will begin during the current 5-year period.

According to information provided TRABAJADORES by Aurelio Delgado, the assistant technical director of the Havana refinery, these projects will fundamentally be carried out with the aid of the Soviet Union and the remaining ones with the aid of our sister nation, Mexico.

For the next 5 years the project provides for a substantial improvement in the quality of finished production as well as the processing of a larger quantity of products referred to as light.

Those plants included in the rebuilding project are the distillation and catalytic refractor units, the latter being responsible for raising the octane ratings of gasoline components.

The construction of a mechanical repair station is also an important objective of the projects to be carried out. This station will enable the refinery to meet its needs in terms of providing adequate maintenance for the equipment, for which purpose it will contain tinsmith, welding, machine and galvanized-metal-processing shops.

With the collaboration of Mexico, one of the biggest, the number-two plant, the catalytic plant, which produces liquid gas, so sorely needed by the population, among many other products, will be rebuilt.

In future the Nicó Lopez Refinery will have an electric power plant in addition to new plants for the production of vapor, air, nitrogen and liquids for cooling and recirculation.

Furthermore, potential reserves will be created for the distillation units which currently process over 3.9 million tons of crude oil, making use of all their reserve equipment to do so.

Budget to Reduce Environmental Pollution

To reduce pollution of the environment to permissible levels, they will work on the construction or acquisition of equipment which will enable them to recover the gases given off during the different production processes, reduce the amount of vapor concentrated in the refinery and lower concentrations of light and heavy oils that one way or another end up in Havana Bay.

They are already working on the foundations of a new smokestack — a channel for poisonous gases to escape into the atmosphere — 61 meters high, that will reduce atmospheric pollution in the areas adjacent to the refinery, which are densely populated.

As part of the investment program, a new mess hall will be erected, designed to accommodate up to 5,000 workers for 2 hours of service. The mess hall will be provided with a cold-storage plant, a specialized storage facility, a kitchen for the preparation of meals and a food distribution center designed for other mess halls that are to be built in different industrial areas.

And lastly, recreation rooms, bars, baths and other conveniences that will make the workers' stay at this plant more pleasant will be built.

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EDITORIAL WARNS OF DIVISIVE ORINOCO DEBATE

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 9-15 Mar 81 p 5

[Editorial: "The Future"]

[Text] To many people, the future of Venezuela lies in an area of 4 million hectares extending from the Orinoco Delta to Calabozo, in Guarico. It is the so-called Orinoco Bituminous Belt, one of the largest, if not the largest in the world. Lying there is not only the future of Venezuela's wealth from the economic and technical standpoint of its basic industry, oil, but also a challenge, a dare that is beginning to appear as the other cause of discord, the big debate and the big headache concurrent with the great joy of the Venezuelans of the present and those of the immediate future.

Many people cannot understand what is happening. The fact is that the matter is not an easy one. For example, some believe that we should already have started developing; on the contrary, others think that the oil belt in our prime river may be the largest reserve deposit in the world. Still others claim that there are interests which are not very clearcut. The suspicion bodes dangerous negotiations for the future. And there are technological difficulties of all kinds, group interests, political considerations, an entire collection of quarrels and squabbles, in a great enterprise involving millions, of which the public must be cognizant.

For some time, as is fitting, this remarkable member of the cabinet, the minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, has almost always been systematically and regularly involved in the matter of informing the entire public that is concerned regarding what is happening. First, there was the idea of a national consensus. Now, there is the idea of informing rapidly and well, because Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc, which directs the entire oil development process in Venezuela, wants to begin, and apparently feels that the time has come to take real advantage of the belt.

The former COPEI [Social Christian Party] minister of mines and hydrocarbons, Hugo Perez La Salvia, came from the United States, where he has been living for some time engaged in associated activities, for a Congress of Technology, and was scandalized at the way "things were happening." He claimed that the multinationals were making efforts to take over the belt, and that the government appeared to be giving in.

One swallow may not make a summer, but the president of the Venezuelan Engineers Association, with permission of course, communicated with the minister who now occupies the office of which Perez La Salvia once was chief with Caldera. Engineer

Jose Luis Garcia Gonzalez reiterated arguments that both his association and the Venezuelan Mining Metallurgists Association had submitted previously. They demand, above all, a suitable participation by the "national component."

They give a reminder that the contracting experience with multinationals has not been pleasant. El Buri and Uribante, Caparo, the Central Plant and the Puerto Ordaz Urban Development attest to costly failures....To be sure, there are many other points; but those two examples, stressed by the boards of the Chamber of Suppliers of Goods and Services for the Oil Industry suffice. They gave data and complaints. The most serious aspect is that they voice doubts about whether or not it is feasible to develop the belt now. Haste is dangerous, they claim, and they describe instances. They agree with the engineers, and claim that discrimination against natives has been a practice of PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.]. Specifically, they stated that investments of 90 billion bolivares have been planned in which the Venezuelan companies have a share that is less than 10 percent.

They said all this in Congress as well. The latter has a commission consisting of Octavio Lepage, Valmore Acevedo Amaya, Pompeyo Marquez and Francisco Mieres, who have challenged Minister Calderon, the president of the PDSV holding company, the one previously called "Viceroy of Guayana," Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, and the presidents of the holding company's branches. Naturally, they all gave their reasons. Alfonzo Ravard said that it was a matter of responsibility for the future. "It would be irresponsible on the part of the firm which I head not to take the initiative now to explore the belt, in order to determine its potential, and to be able to guarantee the domestic market's fuel consumption, with the product that will be required by the year 2000."

The Bechtel international firm had been mentioned with irritation by those opposed to it. Guillermo Rodriguez Eraso, president of LAGOVEN, said in Congress that this firm, Bechtel, is the consulting company in the process of organization. It offered "the best terms, and the best experienced people in the field...."

He mentioned the first project in which its efforts have materialized. It is the one called the "South Monagas and Anzoategui Development Mega-Project" or DSMA for short. The Mega term is fully justified. The operation involves figures that may amount to 90 billion. LAGOVEN would operate 1,000 wells and 1,000 transfer lines there, as well as a refinery, a coking plant and a 280 kilometer oil pipeline.... And that is if the Mega only nibbles the belt, in South Monagas and Anzoategui.

The Congressional Commission is all ears. Meanwhile, reports, figures, quarrels and squabbles continue their course. But the matter threatens to become even more heated at any time.

2909
CSO: 3010

XENOPHOBIA IN OIL INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT ANALYZED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 22 Mar 81 pp 23-27

[Article by Gustavo Coronel: "Xenophobia and Oil Industry"]

[Text] The sense of rejection for what is "foreign" has a component of relativity that may border on the absurd. If, tomorrow, we were invaded by a civilization from other galaxies, the inhabitants of the entire earth would join together as a single man to fight against the "foreigners," and the concept of foreign applied to earth dwellers would disappear, at least temporarily. If Asia were to invade America, the Mexicans, Chileans, Cubans and Brazilians would consider each other blood brothers in a common front against the foreign hordes of "yellow savages." Reducing the circle somewhat, one can observe that the Andeans have been viewed by the central inhabitants as undesirable invaders and uncultured rustic people for many years in our history, and have even been the object of derision on account of their alleged (and imaginary) stupidity. The Caracas residents of Catia view the Caracas residents from the East with disdain and distrust. For a great many years, the inhabitants of the Los Teques plains have had a rivalry with the residents of El Pueblo. The Garcia family on Andres Bello Avenue is an ancestral foe of the Perez family on cross Street 1. Within the same family, one often observes Uncle Enrique's children not speaking to Uncle Manuel's children. Within the household, the middle child usually is very jealous of the younger child in the struggle for paternal love, and considers him an intruder in his affectionate life, an alien body, a "foreigner."

In reality, all these attitudes relate to a pathological distortion of the sense of self-esteem. Family jealousies, the sense of parochial rivalry, exacerbated regionalism, exaggerated patriotism and excessive nationalism are all aspects of the xenophobic syndrome that is one of the less refined attributes of the human being, and one of the attributes of which we can feel less proud.

As we have said, this is a syndrome which, unfortunately, does not disappear with the defeat of the alternate or current foreigner. When "that" foreigner disappears, "another" one appears automatically, to take his place in our hatred. So, with the victory of the glorious earth dwelling forces, and when the days or weeks of celebration are over, the frictions and distrust between the victorious armies would reappear. If this did not happen, the feeling of hostility would be transferred to increasingly smaller groups, until the day when, presumably, the establishment of the great universal brotherhood led the unadjusted man to suicide, as the final, irreparable expression of the predominance of his instinctive xenophobia against the beautiful victory of supreme good judgment. The fact that we are still far removed

from ataining the victory of supreme good judgment can be readily observed. The United States and Russia are gaging their forces all over the globe; Ecuador and Peru are fighting; Nicaragua and Cuba are exporting violence to El Salvador; the engineering students are as... for Piar Sosa's head; our political parties consider each other as foreign as if they belonged to different galaxies; and many Venezuelans jealous of our cultural integrity are concerned over the foreign voice which gives them the time on station 19.

In the Oil Sector

We observe a similar phenomenon in the national oil industry. Although, some day, this phenomenon and others related to the sociology of oil will have to be subjected to a more thorough analysis, we shall attempt to outline it here in these brief notes.

Many Venezuelans have always viewed the nationalization of the oil industry as a way, "the" way, of eliminating the foreign presence from our leading industry. Nationalizing the industry was viewed by many fellow countrymen as an occasion for expelling the "musives," and for exchanging the Smiths for the Perez and the Williamses for the Garcias on the boards of the business firms, in the "yachts" and airplanes of the companies, in the companies' guest houses and, of course, on the companies' payrolls. Few Venezuelans realized that, by nationalizing the industry, we were at the same time nationalizing the responsibilities and the risks entailed in the administration of this vital industry. Hence, 5 years after the nationalization of the oil industry, those Venezuelans who advocated it in order to expel the "hated" foreigners, are now against the national oil industry and its executives, because they have become the "new foreigners" who must be distrusted. The lack of trust is expressed in different ways, but the most common are the following:

1. The oil industry's executives were trained by the foreigners, then they themselves became foreigners, and therefore they must be expelled.
2. The oil industry discriminates against Venezuelan industry, and does not give it contracts or purchase equipment and goods from it.
3. The oil industry discriminates against Venezuelan engineering, and does not give it decision-making power.
4. The oil industry is a state within the state, which acts dissociated from the "national interests."

All this is said with boring persistence by a certain press, and always by the same spokesmen, who have transferred their former xenophobia against the foreigners from other countries to the present xenophobia against the "foreigners" from their own country. Let us briefly analyze some of the distortions of the national oil situation on which the outbursts of the new type of xenophobia are based:

1. The oil executives are not Venezuelans at heart, but rather have been mentally colonized by their "old masters."

This is the favorite song of Caralampio, the superpatriot, who has been the object of our frequent attention in the past. It crops out, with almost exact regularity, in March and September of each year, among well identified sectors of our political life and in the small circle of snipers who, with remarkable perseverance, suggest themselves to replace these executives whom they describe as untrustworthy, even though this entails "a great personal sacrifice," of course.

Caralampio's song mentions, among other things, the exaggerated salaries of these executives, and the response must be, "high in relation to what or which ones"? The oil executives handle with integrity budgets on the order of billions of bolivares, and a work force of thousands. They supervise gigantic projects and programs of large dimensions. Day after day, they give the state revenue of about 140 million bolivares. In the oil industry, there is no influence peddling nor administrative corruption (although there are many people with huge magnifying glasses constantly looking for scandals); and there is not the political contamination that exists in other state agencies. These executives work an average of from 10 to 12 hours a day, and many are watching over the refineries and production centers while their critics sleep off the excesses of dining and frequent evening parties. A top-level oil executive with 25 years' service may earn a basic salary of 30,000 bolivares per month, and he usually has in his savings fund sufficient money to provide for his old age. The president of an oil company earns more than that, but considerably less than Antonio Armas, and Joselo or Jose Luis Rodriguez, who, with their artistic and athletic talent, make far more money than any oil executive, without being distrusted by Caralampio on that account, but rather receiving his humble admiration. A president of our oil companies earns far less than a Venezuelan banker or private manufacturer, who usually have, in addition to their salary, stock and many bonuses that the former does not have. The oil executive is a manager on a salary, a very well reimbursed professional manager, who returns every bolivar that he earns in life-long work. After nationalization, there began an intense, disinterested curiosity on the part of certain groups about the wage level of the oil executives. We think that this curiosity should be satisfied but, at the same time, that those who feel such curiosity should be told why the oil executives are paid what they are paid, and what the educational requirements and experience are for attaining that pay scale.

Another common argument relates to the alleged bonds of "dependence" that still tie the Venezuelan oil executives to the old multinational centers of Exxon, Shell, Gulf, etc. This argument contains a very small element of truth that must be admitted as promptly as possible. It is a fact that many of the individuals who are now heading Exxon, Shell, Gulf and other multinationals are personal friends of many of the Venezuelan oil executives. These Venezuelan oil executives will never be able to renege on an excellent friendship with such men as Gerrit Wagner, John Loudon, Lewis Ramsey and Mike Pockock (both recently deceased), Ed Walker and so many others who lived for many years in Venezuela and learned to love it as much as the best of Venezuelans. That personal friendship has made it possible to speak very clearly with them, to inform them of what the country requires and wants, and of what is possible and impossible to negotiate. The confidence based on personal understanding has made possible a far more efficient and beneficial relationship for the country than could exist between people unknown to one another who have mutual distrust for each other.

To confuse friendship and good manners with dependence and submission is complete stupidity. Louis XIV's musketeers made a deep bow to his rivals, gave him three thrusts of the sword and then carried him on their shoulders to the doctor or the cemetery. They were gentlemen, and practiced the attributes of gentlemanliness and friendship without thereby allowing their most deepseated convictions to escape into the air with the drop of a hat. Perhaps the most recent example of the effectiveness of the oil executive and of the possible utilization of foreign companies for the good of the country lies in the petrochemical industry. This industry had been accumulating heavy losses since its creation as an autonomous institution, until it became one of the greatest embarrassments of this country. The small nucleus of honest, competent engineers and workers that it always had was constantly stifled by the political and trade union corruption and by certain rather unprofessional executives who, for example, refrained from cutting personnel because this was politically "undesirable," and who undertook the task of intuitively trying various courses of action for the industry, courses of action which proved most disastrous.

Since the government, in desperation, put the petrochemical industry in the hands of the oil sector, everything has changed abruptly. The losses have declined until they changed to a small positive balance in 1980, all the plants are in operation, over 2,000 employees and workers have been laid off without a fuss and assistance agreements have been concluded with firms such as Phillips Petroleum Co, which have been of great help to the petrochemical industry. Some 50 oil executives were transferred, together with their standards, procedures and controls, to PEQUIVEN [Petrochemical Company of Venezuela], and these executives, with the nucleus of competent, motivated personnel that always existed there, are putting the country's petrochemical industry on a sound footing. At least, it has now ceased to be a national disgrace, and is beginning to view the future with justified optimism.

If the "superpatriots" of the past, who are still expressing opinions, made the petrochemical industry a disaster, and the "few trustworthy" oil executives put it on its path again, I have no doubt that Venezuelans will be able to distinguish, without much trouble, on which side the true patriotism and true love for the country lie.

2. Does the oil industry discriminate against the Venezuelan goods and services firms? (See first page headline in EL NACIONAL, 26-2-81)

This is what would appear to be inferred from the press accounts of the Oil Chamber's testimony before Congress. According to those stories, the Oil Chamber had said that the oil industry was leading many Venezuelan business firms into bankruptcy; that BARIVEN, the PDVSA's [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] subsidiary firm which purchases materials and equipment for the industry, has its "main" office in Houston, where the "Venezuelan companies have to go to sell their products;" that "what is given" to the Venezuelan companies is only 10 percent of the oil industry's investment in materials and equipment; and certain other equally disturbing statements to the public which, "if they were true," and they are not, but at any rate they are very disturbing, tend to create a state of artificial confrontation, sought by a certain press for harmful purposes, which can never lead to a better relationship between the oil industry and the Oil Chamber, but rather to a state of undeclared cold war, which would not do the industry, the Chamber or the country any good.

The truth is as follows: The stockholder of the oil industry, the national executive branch, has issued a very clearcut oil policy guideline whereby the oil industry will do everything necessary to stimulate the creation and progress of Venezuelan companies to supply goods and services for the oil industry. In order to attain these goals, it will be willing to sacrifice savings, delivery time and, if possible even quality; but it will never be able to agree to favor Venezuelan companies improperly, to the obvious detriment of the country. This has not been and cannot be asked of the industry's professional management, nor will this management agree to it in the event of the presumed refusal of what has been asked of it. Hence, this is the existing guideline. During the past 4 years, the increase in Venezuelan goods, equipment and services has been really spectacular. The oil industry has moved from purchasing 770 million bolivares worth in the country in 1976 to buying 4.340 billion bolivares worth in the country in 1980. The identified Venezuelan companies which serve the oil industry have increased from not over 40 in 1976 to over 400 in 1980. This dramatic increase would not have been possible if there did not exist in the oil industry the firm intention of aiding and stimulating local industry, even sacrificing a certain initial degree of efficiency. The oil industry has given constant advice, free of charge, on quality control to many Venezuelan companies, something that has resulted in a higher level of use and acceptance of the products subjected to this control.

Hence, it is impossible to doubt the good faith that inspires the oil industry in this area. On the other hand, it is desirable for the local goods and equipment industry to make constant attempts to improve its levels of quality, its delivery time and its competitive status, so that its expansion will be the result of its progress and not of the state's unconditional protection. The responsibility with which the oil sector wants to confront its challenges demands an equal responsibility from the Venezuelan industrial sectors which can help it. That is why what is necessary during these years will be cooperation and dialog, and not confrontation or residual xenophobia.

3. Does the oil industry discriminate against Venezuelan engineering?

On the same day that the Oil Chamber was testifying before Congress, a group of board members from the Venezuelan Engineers Association, one of the most important and influential professional entities in the country, was also doing so. Again, judging from the newspaper reports, it would appear that the Association thought that Venezuelan engineers and Venezuelan engineering were not obtaining the entire share of participation due them in the decision-making and the administration and execution of the major oil projects. However, since I am well acquainted with this fraternity, because I am a member of it, I know that what the Association said was something quite different (see RESUMEN, No 383, pp 30-31); namely, that "the degree of Venezuelan engineering's participation in the national oil industry should be the greatest possible at all times."

In this respect, there are no differences between the oil industry and the Engineers Association. For example, no union or sector of the country is better informed on the plans for development of the Orinoco Belt than the Engineers Association. Since this is what is "in vogue," sessions lasting a whole day have been held between the oil industry and the professional societies affiliated with the Engineers Association to provide information and exchange ideas on this extremely important project. Hence,

It is important that the Engineers Association let its circumspect voice be heard, so as to put an end, for once and for all, to the falsehoods that have been stated about the belt in certain political sectors and on other pseudo-professional levels, such as the one regarding the alleged concluding of a contract involving 32 billion bolivares for the belt with a North American firm. The minister of energy and mines has repeated to the point of satiety that there is no such contract; but, after all, there is no one more deaf than those who do not want to hear; and, among these unconvinced individuals there are even leading members of the government party itself who, in recent statements, have claimed that they do not believe what the government says, out of ignorance or bad faith, we do not know which.

Of course there is no such contract, nor will there ever be a single contract for the belt involving 32 billion bolivares, nor anything resembling it.

What will exist will be many contracts of a multidisciplinary nature, with dozens, perhaps hundreds of small, medium and large firms related to projects and programs for exploration, production, refining, transportation, roads, urban development, ecology, the generation of electrical services and all the phases that will have to be covered in that important area and in all parts of the country in which the industry has activity. A decisive percentage of those tasks is being contracted for now, and will be contracted for in the future, with Venezuelan engineering and construction companies; and the Engineers Association is very well aware of this, as are those of us who work in the industry.

The reality about Venezuelan engineering's participation in the national oil industry is as follows: There are excellent engineering professionals in Venezuela, but the medium-sized engineering firms can be counted on the fingers of one hand, while the large-sized firms are non-existent. The major engineering projects currently under way in the industry, which require hundreds of thousands of man-hours of engineering, cannot be contracted for directly with Venezuelan engineering companies, and the Venezuelan engineers admit this. What is being done to stimulate the development and growth of local firms is to force the foreign companies that obtain those big contracts to become associated with the local engineering firms insofar as their capacity allows. However, even this obligation imposes some very peculiar problems on the industry because, as we have said, the foreign companies cannot resort to more than five or six medium-sized Venezuelan firms at present, and they are really flooded with work. This is definitely risky, because it could have an undesirable effect on the level of quality required by those major projects. Some time will elapse, and we shall need more Venezuelan engineers with a clearcut, resolute business sense, willing to expand their firms to obtain contracts (and not seek contracts to expand their firms), before Venezuelan engineering companies can undertake these large projects by themselves.

To seek access to these projects without having the proper capacity (number of engineers) to carry them out would be an act of professional irresponsibility. Fortunately, our Engineers Association is completely clear on this, and has so stated to us.

But there is an even more important aspect of the development of Venezuelan engineering, which may be rather invisible but which is highly effective. It is the one related to the Venezuelan engineering component in the management groups for oil projects existing within the operating companies. This is also known to the Venezuelan Engineers Association, although it is not expressed with complete accuracy

in its letter (RESUMEN, No 383, p 31); because it cites this as an aspiration when speaking of "a decisive participation...by the company's internal professional resources," despite the fact that this is already a reality.

Those who claim that the decisions on the Venezuelan oil projects are made by the multinational firms or by the foreign contracting firms are either unaware of the truth or deliberately distorting it. What to do in exploration, production, refining and other oil-related activities: all this is decided by the Venezuelan oil sector. This sector certainly uses both local and foreign consultants, but the decisions are made by the sector, not the consultants. This too has been reiterated to the point of satiety, but there are some who refuse to accept this reality; because then all their xenophobic stance, based on the premise that foreigners dominate the Venezuelan oil industry, would collapse obstreperously and they would be forced to seek other arguments and excuses. Thanks to the presence of Venezuelan engineering and Venezuelan management within the oil companies, the decisions on the country's major oil projects remain under completely Venezuelan control; and this may be regarded as one of the great advances in the country's engineering profession, an advance that has been little publicized and relatively little recognized by many fellow countrymen.

4. Does the national oil industry act dissociated from the national interests?

This is the peculiar theory upheld by those who have exiled themselves or those who have not had access to information on the planning processes in the oil industry; a topic that has been the subject of many seminars at different universities and in business, professional and labor forums held in the country during recent years.

In fact, nothing is done in the oil industry that is based on the mere individual wish or any "visionary" or on the tribal wish of pressure groups which, fortunately, do not yet exist in that sector. Everything done in the oil industry is based on the nation's requirements, established by the national executive branch according to the formula of oil policy guidelines. These oil policy guidelines are reflected in targets for the entire oil sector devised by Venezuelan Petroleum, targets which go to the operating entities to be translated into corporate and functional targets and strategies, which are finally converted into budgets for each year, as shown in the following diagram:

Oil policy → targets of PDVSA → targets and strategies of the operators → annual budgets of the operators

One can readily note that this process of constant interaction, ranging from the largest to smallest, and from the smallest to largest, is in sharp contrast to the improvisation prevailing in certain political and university circles that are, essentially, the ones which criticize the oil industry for acting dissociated from the national interests. These sectors know no philosophy other than that of improvisation, nor any action other than the visceral, intuitive type. Hence, it is not strange that they extrapolate their own state of disorganization to the oil industry which, fortunately, has existed for years with habits of discipline which protect it from the chaos surrounding it.

Summary

The xenophobic syndrome is easily transferred from the "most foreign" to the "least foreign" when it is in the service of sectors possessed of set ideas, sectors whose purposes vary between the destruction of the democratic system and, more modestly, the exchange of those who are working within the oil sector for those who would like to be in their place. As we have already observed, xenophobia can vary from rejection of the extraterrestrial to rejection of oneself (when there is no longer anyone left to reject). It would be a real pity if xenophobia were to become institutionalized in this country, and were applied not only to the "foreign" foreigners, which of itself is quite reprehensible, but also to the "foreign" Venezuelans who are expending their best efforts in the oil sector to help keep this country afloat.

2909
CSO: 3010

VIOLA'S PROBLEMS WITH CABINET, POLITICAL PARTIES FORESEEN

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Indifference and Alibi"]

[Text] The most prominent feature of the new government's taking of office has probably been the indifference with which the populace received the ceremonies marking the change of command. Whereas hundreds, and even thousands of people gathered to welcome the new Argentine boxing champion, almost no one showed any interest in observing the beginning of what has been termed a second phase in the "process," despite the fact that General Viola who, from a political and military standpoint, is not what one would call a flyweight, certainly had to expend more intrepid efforts than Mr Santos Laciar did to win his championship, and also despite the fact that he will have to expend many more, in addition, to retain it.

The people's indifference fits perfectly into the policy of disguise or concealment of realities pursued by the government up until now. For example, the missing persons and repressed inflation are only sides of the same coin, resulting from an equivalent disposition that may be summarized as a spirit of alibi. Those who did not go to the Plaza de Mayo or to Congress did not act in this way to protest (in order to protest, they would have had to do just the opposite), but rather because they feel that these affairs do not affect them, or should not affect them, since those who are coming or going are not their friends or colleagues. In short, at these extremes the indifference also serves as an alibi, because it is what has for many years been prompting the vast majority in this country to shun its responsibilities. Thus, everything here continues to encourage the advent of the strong man.

But, even for that, Argentina now appears to have the antibodies which also produce indifference. On Sunday, while the incoming and outgoing presidents were at the Casa Rosada exchanging courtesies by way of intimate conversation (giving the impression that both finally felt ensconced in the common household, and would at any moment sit down there by the fire to recall the old times of battle), on the Plaza a group of 40 or 50 "demonstrators" were hailing Cacciatore. It seemed absurd to the few Sunday strollers spending their leisure time there to hear the name of the brigadier, under those circumstances, instead of those of Viola or Videla. But there is an explanation for everything: It was later learned that the "demonstrators" were civil servants who had gone there to mingle their voices with those of the "crowd" and, incidentally, lend a hand to the superintendent. The fact that there was no kind of crowd could not prevent those civil servants, who were bureaucrats to the end, from performing their duty.

A Heterogeneous Cabinet

Nevertheless, the indifference on the streets to the government is only one of the many serious problems that General Viola will have to confront. Another one stems from the excessive heterogeneity in a cabinet wherein each minister represents dissimilar, if not conflicting sectorial interests. As opposed to Mr Sigaut, forced to revamp the financial situation without mechanisms of privilege for anyone (because, otherwise, he would have to stress the controls and the prevailing statism), there is a minister of agriculture such as Mr Aguado, who did not hide his gratification at the recent devaluation (and who perhaps will not hide it at the next one, whether it be direct or indirect), upholding, as is understandable, the policy of reimbursements for meat and grain exporters; or a minister of public works such as General Urricarriet, a champion of public enterprise, who of course could not be pleased if the areas of "strategic" production are touched, or if there is a 40 percent curtailment (as is planned) in the major infrastructural projects, with the resultant increase in unemployment; an unemployment which cannot help but disturb individuals like Brigadier Porcile, or General Liendo, who will have to reckon with the trade unions and parties and, in any event, preserve public order and social peace.

Difficult Agreement

From what we have learned, this cocktail of opposing missions and interests was what precluded, until yesterday morning, an agreement within the government regarding the troublesome issue of devaluation. There is no doubt that a massive devaluation of 25 percent (with or without floating), accompanied by a drastic cut in public spending, will put the state's industries, which show an alarming level of external and internal indebtedness, in danger of failing.

But how else would it be possible to curb inflation and the rate of "issue" which already far exceeds 10 percent per month, and at the same time stimulate the traditional exports, which are now almost the country's only source of foreign exchange? One way or the other, the par of exchange would therefore be greatly changed. However, the decision on the "corrective" measures arrived at yesterday afternoon after a long struggle entailed only a first battle (of nearly a week) among the many that will have to be waged within the cabinet. The effort for "agreement" will require many perhaps painful hours of Viola which, according to our sources, might prompt him to undertake a partial restructuring of his team within a few months.

Ambivalence of the Parties

Another problem posed for the new president stems from the position of the parties, especially the different Peronist groups. According to our informants, the latest statements from that sector do not coincide to any great extent with the tone used by its officials during a series of private meetings that they reportedly held at the beginning of March with the ministers of interior and labor, during which they are said to have appeared far more friendly and "agreed" with the "process" than in their public documents. That tactic of the convergent movements and the divergent statements, which was used brilliantly by General Peron between 1971 and 1973, tends to deprive the government of political initiative and eventually to bring

about, through the effect of the "implicit" actions, their convergence in de facto situations, as occurred during that period. It represents a great temptation for any government, because it demands open commitments of it and, on occasion, even gives it the sensation of victory. At the end of 1972, when Peron returned to Madrid after his first brief "return," and when the die had already been cast, many of the generals surrounding Lanusse, and possibly Lanusse himself, believed that the "myth" had been conquered, and would never return. In short: those parties are also helping to consolidate the spirit of alibi. In order to deceive the government, they are "misleading" the nation.

2909

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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR CENSURED ON SLOW APPROACH TO CRITICAL ISSUES

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Candor is always a laudable virtue, and far more so in one who performs political functions, because it means expressing with integrity what one thinks about a particular matter or affair. It may be described as the clear externalization of individual or subjective truth. In this respect, it cannot be denied that the outgoing interior minister possesses it to a high degree, considering the recent statements with which he assessed his administration.

In fact, he was frank when discussing the issue of the missing persons, declaring that "there are many who do not wish to talk about this problem, or who cloak it in oblivion," but that, as minister of interior, "I could not, and did not wish to evade it." He was also frank when asked about the solution that should be applied to it, he replied that he agreed that it must be resolved, but added the following comment: "I have no response for it; if so, I would have given it." We think that the least that can be said is that the remark was not a fortunate one. If, at the end of 5 years of holding the responsibility for the country's internal security, having all the means at his disposal for clarifying and even solving the difficult problem that we have cited, the official admits with great ease that he has not progressed from the phase of the mere statement thereof, and that he finds no possibility of making more progress on it, he is revealing a dangerous limitation and impotence in the discharge of his duties, which could evoke warranted uneasiness and alarm among the citizenry.

His claims regarding the alleged strengthening of federalism during his administration are not accurate either. It is more than well known that the absorbing centralist policy attributable not only to this government but also to those preceding it, has been converting the former into a mere illusion. Apart from the appointment of the provincial officials which, owing to the special current circumstances, must emanate from the national authorities, which in itself has not exactly helped to strengthen the federal system, there are other incidents which prove its increasing deterioration. They include the transfer of schools or hospital services to the provinces which, rather than lending them greater autonomy, has become a heavy burden that is intolerable in some instances, for the meager public funds of the administrations of provinces which were not economically prepared to finance the outlays that they demanded. The periodic convocations of governors to this capital, to hold collective meetings with the interior minister in order to receive general instructions, and the rather paternalistic visits that the latter made to the provincial jurisdictions, have not allowed for the claim that a genuine concept of autonomy exists.

The statements by the outgoing minister relating to the municipal institution, regarding the latter as "the basic cell of the political organization and a vital nucleus in the creation of the democracy to which we aspire," are certainly praiseworthy. However, this assertion is not in keeping with the holding of a heavily attended conference in the middle of last year, at which the superintendents from all over the country had to be present, so that they might be given "updated background information on the main aspects of the national leadership." One cannot discern the relationship that could exist between the specific municipal task, which is always related to local idiosyncrasies and needs, and the orientation that the central government might apply to a political process of national scope. The only explanation for a meeting of this kind would be to use the municipalities for tasks, if not related to proselytism, at least involving publicity or propaganda for the work accomplished by the federal authorities. Owing to the dependence that it entails, this is unreconcilable with the outgoing minister's categorical statements extolling municipal dependence.

The statistics provided by that official on the occasion that we have cited, regarding the number of individuals in custody at the disposal of the executive branch, owing to the martial law regulations in force, leave one point that we deem essential unexplained. The figures on the arrests decreed and the releases ordered are supplied year by year, but there is no indication, among the number of those who are still in custody, of the actual date when that restriction occurred. We still do not know whether there are individuals who have been held for the past 6 years, since the time that martial law was established, and how many of them there are. Apart from learning the number of those in custody, there must be a publication of the time of arrest for each one of them. This fact is of fundamental importance in ascertaining whether, owing to the lengthy period of its duration, instead of a security measure a real penalty was imposed, which is forbidden to the executive branch by virtue of Article 95 of the Constitution.

The outgoing minister was also frank in stating that the analysis and study of the system for the political parties and the regulation of their activities "was not begun because the Military Junta did not issue the guidelines for its implementation." However, this comment was also rather unfortunate, because it is regrettably revealing with regard to the stagnation that has been imposed on issues the priority of which need not be stressed. Institutional normalization is the goal proclaimed by the authorities of the process and, although it may not be a matter of proposing the urgent need for elections, there can be no disregard for the desire to prepare the essential legislation for the fulfillment of their goal. This shows an unacceptable lack of consideration for the citizens, who aspire as they should to the possibility of a return to the genuine restoration of the republican, democratic system in their time.

One of the achievements that the outgoing minister cited for his 5-year administration was that of having solved several of the problems involving the boundaries between provinces. Although others remain to be solved, we shall have to see whether the former are revised later, when the provinces again attain their constitutional status (which is suspended for the present).

The objections made demonstrate an unfulfilled ministerial administration. None of the issues subject to that department's jurisdiction have been resolved or, at

best, they have been resolved only halfway. Despite the candor of his statements, the minister is going just as he came. We can only wish his successor better luck. However, he did not have any hesitancy in stating that, in the future, he would devote himself to political instruction, as if that could be independent of his function as a government official. Judging from the experience gained from the latter, we regret that we are unable to predict certain success for him in what he now wishes to attempt.

2909
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IGLESIAS ROUCO COMMENTS ON WALTERS VISIT

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Excerpts] "I was retired and happy with my plants. Now, as you can see, they are calling on me again."

"Well you can't say that that's too unpleasant, General."

"Oh no, not at all. And shifting from botany to politics is rejuvenating me."

That was how the conversation began a few days ago between Gen Vernon Walters, the special envoy of the U.S. secretary of state, and one of Argentina's most important military commanders. According to our sources, General Walters spoke here exclusively about the situation in El Salvador and Soviet penetration in the area through the Cuban regime and the Central American left wing, including not only the Nicaraguan Sandinists but also certain Christian Democrat factions. But contrary to what several circles suggested, our American visitor did not expressly broach the thorny issue of Argentine grain exports to the Soviet Union nor potential Buenos Aires backing for broader U.S. intervention in El Salvador, which for the time being is limited to the stationing of a half dozen naval advisers there. He did, however, strongly emphasize the following:

"My government's foreign policy will be responsive to open friendship. We will be friends only to our friends."

We are aware that the meaning of Walters' words, spoken in a clear, slow Spanish, did not escape (far from it) his audience, who in any case refrained, very diplomatically, from taking up the issue.

Walters' Report

Furthermore, the material that the envoy laid on the table could not but engage his audience's attention. As we have already reported, Mr Haig's representative presented, as he did in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Chile, perhaps the most complete, documented and detailed report that Washington has ever drafted on military intervention in the Americas by the Soviets and large Marxist groups on the continent.

Among the many agents used by Moscow, Havana and Managua, we are assured, is an in-law of Mr Gelbard. The Americans contend that this individual has excellent contacts with both Argentine exiles in Mexico who allegedly took part in the fighting in El Salvador and well-known Panamanian and Venezuelan politicians who are apparently involved, directly or indirectly, in the same business. Local Peronist circles claim that General Torrijos, Panama's strong man, and Mr Carlos Andres Perez, the former president of Venezuela and one of the most prominent Christian Democratic leaders in Latin America, are among them. If these drastic assertions are borne out, we would have to reckon that the USSR and its friends are preparing a sort of new Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO), but one that is even more pragmatic and ecumenical, as it were, than the Havana version that gave rise to the Latin American subversive and terrorist movements of the 1960's and 1970's. In turn, all of this suggests that the Soviet Union has come to the conclusion that the Latin American Third World and "socialist" movements have no other choice than to yield to Moscow, in the wake of the Church's break with these movements. Thus, with no rivals on the scene, the USSR is on more solid ground for justifying "all-out" or massive military or political investments for a large-scale assault on the West's trenches in the hemisphere.

Grain Sales to the USSR

According to our sources, this is how the Pentagon and the Security Council size up the situation, and perhaps for the first time in the last year they are on common ground with the State Department's analyses. Various top-level military circles in Argentina are kicking around a very similar strategic view. All indications are, therefore, that General Walters' report has not fallen on deaf ears here.

A clear grasp of this situation does not, however, mean that Argentina is prepared to yield, just like that, to the United States' comprehensive strategic needs in the specific case of El Salvador or, if you prefer, the Central American "dominoes." Nevertheless, Argentina is reportedly willing to cooperate with Washington politically and diplomatically to tackle concrete problems while the way is not cleared for involvement in the overall picture. In this regard, Buenos Aires' stand would not be too different from Brazil's. According to our informants, however, Buenos Aires will continue to have serious reservations about terminating its grain agreements with the USSR, about world trade and energy development. Only if the USSR intervened militarily in Poland, they tell us, would Argentina consider the possibility of "suspending" for a time its grain exports to the Soviets, and on the condition that all Western producers joined in. Otherwise, in addition to pursuing its plans to sell up to 22.5 million tons of grains over the next 4 years, as stipulated in its contracts with Moscow, Buenos Aires will reportedly export another 10 million tons to the Soviets over the same period. (Serious studies are reportedly already under way in this connection.)

Gold and Interest Rates

Today, the economic crisis seems to justify Argentina's stand more than ever. Just two developments bear mentioning to gage the scope of this country's needs: 1) There are solid indications that for some days now Buenos Aires has been extending feelers in London about possibly using part of its gold reserves as collateral; 2) State-run enterprises, not private companies are presently taking out most of the short-term bank loans, which carry annual interest rates of over 100 or 120 percent; this means that indirectly the groundwork is being laid for a considerable increase in the money supply, or to put it another way, fueling the inflationary spiral.

As we mentioned, Walters did not broach this issue during his visit because his sole purpose was to present the report, which is under study, and gage the feelings of Argentina's military chiefs about its claims. Washington is now just waiting for a "response." But there can be no doubt that both Walters and the White House are perfectly aware that the financial crisis conditions Argentine foreign policy. Hence, it is likely that the Argentine "response," if one is made, will necessitate in turn another "response" from Washington.

8743

CSO: 3010

PUBLIC BECOMING INDIFFERENT TO MALVINAS ISSUE, SAYS WRITER**Buenos Aires CONVICCIÓN in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 7****[Article by Martin Olivera]**

[Text] By means of a stubborn policy of stalling for time, London has been successful, after a century and a half of occupation, in getting the Malvinas Islands issue to become something of a bore to most Argentines. As a journalist specializing in such issues, I am not supposed to say this, but whether we like it or not, we all know that it is true.

While trying not to be unfair, we can look into the reasons for this. First of all, we Argentines (and this includes almost all of us) do not really understand what is being negotiated or what could be negotiated with regard to a territory of ours that has been improperly occupied by force since 1883. Secondly, by now (What cannot be achieved with time?) no one seriously expects major news about the Malvinas. Nobody expects to get up one morning and see the newspaper headline that London has agreed to return the captive archipelago.

In other words, Great Britain has managed to considerably dim the patriotic flame that ought to stir Argentines up with respect to this issue. The British do not deserve all the credit in this achievement, of course. The lack of conviction and the verbal follies of the Argentine negotiators have also played their part.

Hence, we should not be surprised at the total indifference with which the nation followed the round of negotiations on the Malvinas Islands issue this week in New York between the delegations headed by Deputy Foreign Ministers Nicholas Ridley and Carlos Cavandoli.

Argentines, Don't Cry for Us

The announcement of this round of negotiations caught the attention of analysts, inasmuch as it was hard to understand what was going to be negotiated at this point, since the British had taken a noticeably harder line (as demonstrated by Ridley's emphatic assertions) and the helm of the San Martín Palace was about to change hands.

Even more incomprehensible were the expressions of delight by the spokesmen of our Foreign Ministry, who described this round of talks as a triumph of our diplomacy (?), but before, not after they were held.

Even though very little official information on the talks was released (an innocuous communique was issued at the close of the session, after back-and-forth discussions about whether or not it was a good idea to make public a text that conceded that nothing had been accomplished), the indications garnered from British sources enable us to reconstruct what happened.

Ridley went to New York to convey the desires of the islanders (he was even accompanied by two representatives of the archipelago's council), which consisted of a 20-year freeze on the sovereignty issue. Ridley himself was aware that in practice it would be impossible to pursue that line of negotiation, but he accepted the mission in the hope that the islanders would thus acknowledge the good will of the mother country and cease interfering.

The Foreign Office would apparently prefer a shared system of sovereignty or a return of sovereignty to Argentina in exchange for a subsequent Hong Kong-style leasing of the archipelago.

The British cannot but view things from an economic angle. The Shackleton Report is like a permanent magnet, and its force of attraction has recently been bolstered by Argentina's announcement of an oil find on our continental shelf.

The equation seems simple in London's eyes: you provide the islands and the continental shelf, and we provide the technology (their experience in the North Sea is unique) and later (no one knows exactly when) we give you back the archipelago.

We cannot leave out of this picture the personality of Nicholas Ridley, a key figure at this stage of relations. Contrary to what his ill-timed statements might suggest, Ridley is not a political kamikaze. On the contrary, he is a staunch supporter of Margaret Thatcher and has an excellent relationship with the prime minister and a broad field of action in the Conservative Party.

But Ridley is also more of an economist than a politician, and he has always been closer to financial circles than to foreign affairs circles. This obviously affects his approach to the Malvinas Islands issue.

London still has a major card to play in the negotiations to gain time: the stand of the island residents. Her Majesty's Government has repeatedly stated that it will make no decision contrary to the wishes of the Malvinas Islanders, who at least for the time being are not at all interested in becoming Argentines. On the contrary, they would rather that Argentina stopped pressuring the British to return the islands.

London's Priorities

One of the reasons from which we could gather that nothing was going to be accomplished during this round of negotiations was the imminent change of government in Argentina. No one likes negotiating with an outgoing government, and London is no exception.

Therefore, we can expect no major developments until Dr Oscar Camilion's team is installed in San Martin Palace, and if it were up to the Foreign Office, the pause would last until the new authorities make the intermediate-level contacts that will enable them to accurately assess the situation.

Now then, given Dr Camilion's personality on the job (which was made manifest during his ambassadorship in Brazil), he is not going to need much time to assess the situation. It will probably be fully assessed by 29 March.

A second factor to bear in mind is how Margaret Thatcher's government orders its foreign policy priorities. According to Foreign Office sources, the current priorities are:

- 1) The status of NATO
- 2) Relations within the European Common Market
- 3) Relations with the new Republican administration headed by Ronald Reagan
- 4) Relations with the Soviet Union
- 5) Relations with the Commonwealth countries
- 6) Neocolonial problems

Within the latter category, London's most nettlesome problem is Belize, with the Malvinas Islands second and Gibraltar third.

Clearly, therefore, there is not too much reason to be optimistic about how the negotiations with London will develop. It is also obvious why Argentines are bored with this issue. We will cease to be bored only when we recover the islands in one way or another, and it does not look as if this is going to be accomplished by talking.

8743

CSO: 3010

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON CIVILIAN GOVERNORS PUBLISHED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The list of civilian governors selected by the president-designate, retired Lt Gen Roberto E. Viola, was made public yesterday. They will take up their posts on the 29th of this month.

This rounds out the roster of governors in all of the provinces, as well as the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and the islands in the South Atlantic, which we report on separately in this edition.

Mr Arnoldo Anibal Castillo will be governor of Catamarca; Dr Alvaro Jorge Washington Ferreyra, of Entre Rios; Dr Rafael Zenon Jauregui, of Jujuy; Dr Rodolfo Emilio Rhiner, of Formosa; Mr Ricardo Jose Telleriarte, of La Pampa, and Dr Domingo Javier Rodriguez Castro, of San Juan.

Mr Castillo

The future governor of Catamarca is 58 years old, married and has three children. He graduated from the Doctor Fidel Marquez Castro National College, was a national deputy from 1963 to 1966 and became the first directly elected mayor after the reform of the constitution in 1965.

He served as a mayor from 18 May 1976 to 12 December 1978 and was confirmed in the post on 22 December 1978, holding the office ever since.

Dr Ferreyra

He was born in the city of Paraná, in the province of Entre Ríos on 8 September 1917. His wife's name is Josefina Hogueira Cervino, and they have three children: Edgardo Alberto, José Carlos and Iliana Estela.

He graduated with a law degree from the Department of Legal and Social Sciences of Litoral National University.

He has taught finances, finance law and political economy since 1965 in the Department of Legal and Social Sciences of Litoral National University and is director of the Institute of Economy and Finances. He has also taught tax law

since 1968 at the Argentine Notarial University and political economy and comparative economic systems since 1973 at the University School of Economic Sciences of Entre Ríos National University, where he is also director of the Economics Department and a professor of public finance.

He belongs to the Popular Line Movement. He was a national deputy from 1958 to 1962, 1963 to 1966 and 1973 to 1976. During his time in Congress he has been chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee and a member of the Ports and Navigable Waterways Committee and the Justice Committee of the National Chamber of Deputies. He was also a delegate-observer of the Chamber of Deputies at the Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the OAS (Punta del Este, 1962) and a congressional adviser of the Argentine delegation to the Salto Grande Technical Commission (1958-1966).

He was assistant editor of the Paraná paper EL DIARIO from 1946 to 1958.

He is currently Argentine ambassador to Spain.

Dr Jauregui

He was born in Jujuy on 6 March 1927, is a physician by profession and was director of the San Roque Hospital. He served as chief of the services of traumatology, male surgery and general surgery, in that order, at Pablo Soria Hospital.

He served as medical second lieutenant with the 20th Infantry Regiment. He taught at the Juan Ignacio Gorriti Coeducational Teachers School and the Superior Institute of Professors. He is a member of Catholic groups in the province. He has twice been president of the Jujuy Medical School and president of the Renacimiento Cultural Association.

He is currently president of the Jujuy Surgeons Association and the Jujuy Popular University.

He has been a town councilman, chairman of the Advisory Council of the capital, interim mayor of the capital, provincial deputy, deputy governor of the province, national senator from the province of Jujuy, president of the Federalist Force bloc of national senators, deputy chairman of the Committee of Communications and Transportation of the Honorable Senate of the Nation and a member of the Argentine Delegation to the Tokyo Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

He is currently vice president of the Jujuy Popular Movement.

Dr Rhiner

He graduated as a notary from the National University of Córdoba and received his doctorate in notary law from the Argentine Notarial University.

He has been a notary public with his office in El Colorado, in the province of Formosa since 1963 and head of the National Motor Vehicles Registry (also located in El Colorado) since 1967, currently on a leave of absence for public service.

In 1959 and 1960 he was court clerk at Criminal and Correctional Court No 1.

From 1960 to 1963 he was clerk at the Superior Court of Justice and in 1961 and 1962 election secretary of the province.

He has been president of the Formosa College of Notaries since its founding in 1977.

He has served as secretary of social action of the provincial government since June 1977.

He is a member of the Federal Council of Argentine Notaries.

Mr Telleriarte

In the field of education he has been assistant rector of the National University of La Pampa, dean of the Department of Exact and Natural Sciences at the National University of La Pampa, regular professor (chosen in a competitive selection process) of financial and actuarial mathematics in the Department of Economic Sciences at the National University of La Pampa (a position he still holds) and regular professor of financial mathematics in the Department of Exact and Natural Sciences, another teaching post he currently fills. He has also taught and attended various courses and seminars in his specialty.

From 1961 to May 1965 he was the assistant director of the General Office of Revenue in the province of La Pampa and later its director. He was honorary director of Statistics and Census in the province and La Pampa Provincial Government representative to the preparation of the Multilateral Agreement on Profit-Making Activities, which was signed in the city of Cordoba.

He chaired the Third Zonal Meeting of Statistics Directors of our country's southern region, held in Rui Gallegos in 1963 and in July 1966 attended the Second National Social Security Congress, representing business in the province of La Pampa.

He was chairman of the Professional Council of Economic Sciences in the province of La Pampa.

He is currently minister of economy and agrarian affairs of the province of La Pampa, a post that he assumed on 1 August 1979.

Dr Rodriguez Castro

He attended primary and secondary school at the Don Bosco School in San Juan and graduated with a law degree from the National University of Cordoba in 1952. He then did special postgraduate studies on social rights and social security.

He taught customary law, code of procedure and civics for 4 years at the Libertador General San Martin Business School.

From 1953 to 1963 he was a trustee of the Bank of San Juan, representing the private sector. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Frigorifico San Juan S.A. and served alternately as vice president and secretary of the Rotary Club of San Juan on several occasions.

In 1957 he worked for his father, Dr Rodriguez Pinto, as a secretary at the National Constitutional Convention in Santa Fe, representing the Bloquista Radical Civic Union. In 1963 he was an elector for president and vice president of the nation, serving as secretary of the Assembly. That same year, the Government of San Juan, by agreement with the Honorable Chamber of Deputies, appointed him mayor of San Juan, a post he held throughout the administration of Dr Leopoldo Bravo.

In 1973 he was a candidate for deputy governor of the province. The ticket of Dr Eduardo Bazan Agras and Dr Rodriguez Castro was victorious in the first round of elections but defeated in the runoff.

In 1978 he was summoned by Brig Angel Manuel Zamboni to again serve as mayor of the city of San Juan, which is the post that he currently holds.



Arnoldo A. Costilla
(Catamarca)



J. W. Ferreyra
(Entre Ríos)



Rafael Z. Jaurégui
(Jujuy)



Ricardo J. Tellería
(La Pampa)



G. Maenguer Usttu
(San Juan)



Rodolfo Emilio Rhiner
(Formosa)

8743

CSO: 3010

PAPER VOICES CONCERN OVER PERPETUATION OF CHILE'S REGIME

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "President for Life in Chile"]

[Text] The president of Chile, Gen Augusto Pinochet, has begun a new term of office for a period of 8 years, under the terms of a constitution approved in a plebiscite of questionable legitimacy. Thus, President Pinochet will extend to 1989 the de facto exercise of power he initiated on 11 September 1973 when President Salvador Allende was overthrown by the Chilean Armed Forces. If he completes his second "mandate," Pinochet will have held power for 16 years, a term that would enable us to talk in terms of a president for life. Such a term of office is equivalent to four American presidencies and exceeds the time that Soviet "tsar" Leonid Brezhnev has been in power. Only Vicente Gomez in Venezuela, Stroessner in Paraguay and Rosas in Argentina will have outdone him.

The Chilean president has not had the good sense to allow another military officer or a civilian to take over after 7½ years of absolute rule. He will leave La Moneda no earlier than 1989, handing over power not to a representative of the people but to another military officer, whose "mandate" will extend until 1997, almost until the 21st century. One could not ask for a greater affront to a people, under the pretext of placing republican institutions on a sound footing. A military dynasty looms as an unmistakable possibility in Chile.

These understandable fears, these well-founded criticisms are consistent with the warning that we issued against the regime of Salvador Allende, which was carried into power with only 36 percent of the votes cast in the 1970 presidential election and which soon became, neither by accident nor by fortuitous circumstance, the spearhead of Soviet penetration, through Cuba, in the Southern Cone. As president of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO), which was founded in Cuba, Allende cast more than just a sympathetic eye at the "liberation movements" in the hemisphere, which were inspired by Fidel Castro and engineered in Moscow. Allende sowed the seeds of chaos in Chile, destroyed its economy, nationalized "even the henhouses" (as one of his by then worried partisans put it), boosted inflation to more than 600 percent a year, increased the public debt to astronomical figures, caused shortages of essential items, foodstuffs in particular, introduced the rationing card and by employing "political comissars" with a higher standing than managers and

executives, turned factories and workshops into advanced experiments in "worker soviets." In this context of political disorder, superficiality and incompetence in running the economy, guerrilla activities expanded to an extent that could have stemmed only from government leniency and ideological complicity. Feeling indebted to Castro, Allende housed the Cuban dictator in Chile for the unwonted span of 3 weeks while Castro waited, confident but in the end frustrated, for the triumph of the "Broad Front" in Uruguay under the leadership of General Seregni.

It was a time when the LASO, run by Castro, controlled by Moscow and presided over by Allende, thought that it already had the Southern Cone in its grasp. It was not for nothing that Allende and Dorticos, the presidents of Chile and Cuba, played the unusual role of ideological patrons at Campora's inauguration. After its plans failed in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia too, with the toppling of General Torres and his "people's parliament," the insurrection altered its strategy and set up shop in Central America. It is still there.

When President Allende was ousted, we paid homage to the Chilean people's devotion to democracy. Here lie our sharp differences with a military autocracy that intends to govern Chile until the eve of the 21st century, if not beyond, for President Pinochet feels that political parties are pernicious. He has asserted, without bothering to reflect: "The country has realized that it does not need political parties to make progress and for the people to be happy."

A president suffering from this kind of confusion represents no guarantee of good government and a reasonable future for Chile. The order that he promises as president will be conducive to subordinate trends that accomplish nothing constructive, that vitiate everything, that do not shape history and that promote, instead of noble ideas, visceral reactions stemming from an uncontrolled and extended exercise of power.

Chile deserved a different announcement and a different outlook. We greatly fear that unless the military government itself takes timely action, this abusive perpetuation of the regime will in the end give rise only to conditions of rebellion, widespread frustration and growing unrest, in other words, conditions that are quite different from the ones that the regime endeavors to bring about.

8743

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FARMERS DEMAND REFINANCING OF DEBTS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] The Argentine Agrarian Federation [FAA] has asked in a statement of its central administrative board made public in Rosario for the implementation of "profound and immediate corrections" in the economic policy, as a means of maintaining the "hopes" generated by the "expected replacement of the methods of the technical and political teams" responsible for present economic leadership. This hope, the statement says, "should not be frustrated yet, if indeed there is a desire to maintain peace and tranquillity."

With regard to the changes demanded and their urgency, the agrarian body said that "the dimensions taken on by the crisis, in which the entire direct productive apparatus is plunged, will not allow delays or palliative measures. The statement stressed three aspects "within this traumatic situation:" the indebtedness of the producer, the adjustment of exchange parity and modification of the financial policy.

On the subject of the indebtedness of the sector, the FAA said that "such large amounts have been reached that it is no exaggeration to say that in large areas the farm business is bankrupt."

To resolve this problem, it urged consolidation of debts over periods which should extend up to 20 years with 3 years' grace and preferential rates for some regions, and it made it clear that this refinancing "should include the normal credit necessary for the future development of the operations and should take into account the producers' capacity to repay, without reducing the amount of the allocations representing investments."

Where exchange parity is concerned, the federation "also regards it as urgent to put an end to a type of exchange which is out of step with reality, which is used to provoke and make more acute a recession which is killing all the sectors which export by suffocation, while favoring the entry of products which compete with our domestic ones unfairly and reducing reserves for sophisticated articles for the gratification of monied minorities or useless trinkets which encourage waste of their income by those with less purchasing power."

Finally, the statement demands that "the interest rates be adapted to the level of profitability of the activity, with stability for the index of these rates in the short and medium term, such as to permit the drafting and implementation of rational production and credit plans in amounts and with conditions consistent with the investment needs, through special rediscounts making credit possible at preferential and variable interest rates, as a function of the activities they will serve."

FARM EXPORTS IN 1981 TO GENERATE 7 BILLION PESOS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] The director of the International Agrarian Department of the Secretariat of Crop and Livestock Raising, engineer Antonio Parsons, expects that exports by the sector will bring in income of 7 billion pesos in the 1980-1981 period, of which 4.990 billion will represent grain sales.

He gave these estimates during an address delivered at a meeting of agricultural advisers from a number of countries which was also attended by leaders of Argentine farm bodies.

Engineer Parsons stressed that this income represents an increase of 65 percent in comparison to the 3.37 billion dollars earned from grain exports in 1979-1980.

He stressed that during the 5-year period between 1976 and 1981, the farm sector increased its production by 29 percent over the figure for the immediately preceding 5-year period.

Between these two periods, the area planted was increased by 4.5 percent. He explained that the reason for this increase was the technological advance reflected in the use of fertilizers, which during the 1977-78 wheat period covered 75,000 hectares, but which covered 800,000 hectares during the last season. He said that "this means an increase of approximately 967 percent."

He also spoke of the customs policy which has enabled farm producers to pay 70 percent less currently for weedkillers than they paid as of December 1978.

He attributed the increase in the planted area to oleaginous crops, in particular soybeans, with an increase from 2.5 million hectares in the 5-year period between 1971 and 1976 to 4.5 million in the last 5-year period, an increase of 80 percent.

5157
CSO: 3010

OFFICIALS WARY ABOUT LOWER GRAIN PRICES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Argentine export firms sold the Soviet Union a million tons of corn and sorghum yesterday, pushing the volume of bulk grain from the present harvest market in that country to approximately six million tons. This figure already exceeds the amount specified in the agreement signed last year between Argentina and the Soviet Union by 1.5 million tons. That agreement provided for minimum annual volumes of 3 million tons of corn, 1 million tons of sorghum and 500,000 tons of soybeans for a period of 4 years.

Yesterday's sale was finalized a few hours after the president of the National Grain Board, David Lacroze, returned from a brief tour of Europe, during which he visited Russia. If indeed Lacroze said that the reason for this trip was to coordinate shipments, information coming out of Moscow last week indicated that the sale of two million tons of grain in addition to the amount specified in the agreement was negotiated.

Local sources said that there is an even greater potential and they referred to pending talks involving amounts double that mentioned.

The Soviet Union, which last year became our main grain customer, made important purchases of wheat--2.1 million tons--at the beginning of 1981, and then became less active until about 3 weeks ago, at which time it began to make heavy purchases of fodder grain and soybeans, possibly due to the continuation of the grain embargo ordered against it by the United States and the prospect that it will continue in effect until October, the date established for its termination by former president James Carter.

Concern About Prices

It should be noted that the large sales being made to Russia by Argentina coincide with a drop in the price of grain on the domestic market due to the pressure resulting from a harvest which the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated yesterday at 20.4 million tons as compared to 18.8 million last month, and which in the final analysis may be larger still.

The concern that this drop in prices has aroused in some government circles could be seen in the statements made in Ezeiza yesterday by Lacroze, who said that the high interest rates being asked for money are a threat to producers in that they force them to market their goods in the short run.

Sales to Brazil

With regard to the sales of wheat to Brazil, Lacroze said that the suspension of operations "is not a problem," because this is a market which can be recovered as soon as supply and demand conditions permit. "We sell the grain to the highest bidder, and the market being what it is, there will be no difficulty in regaining a proper rhythm of operation."

He said in conclusion that to date 120,000 tons of sorghum have been shipped to Mexico, and that he hoped that the deliveries would continue at a steady rate, since sales to that country could reach 600,000 to 800,000 tons.

The Symposium

The work of the First Latin American Grain and Oleaginous Crop Symposium continued yesterday with speeches by the delegates from Chile, Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. It will end today with the address by the secretary of crop and livestock raising of our country.

The speakers agreed in stating that the South American countries are engaged in an attempt to reverse the situation of dependence on foreign sources in which they find themselves in order to supply their domestic markets with grain, mainly wheat and corn, by means of plans for greater production in the medium and long range and the extension of their agricultural frontiers. In so doing they encounter various difficulties, not the smallest of which is the existence of small plot holding, which has not proved to be a profitable unit on the business level. These circumstances, for obvious reasons of a financial nature, work against the investment of the sums required by agriculture in these countries if their respective production levels are to be increased.

5157

CSO: 3010

LACROZE COMMENTS ON EXTENT OF GRAIN SALES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] Mar del Plata--"The figures being quoted are unofficial. We have the same sources as the journalists, but we believe that these figures are rather close to the reality," the president of the National Grain Board (JNG), David Lacroze, said last night on being asked about the reports to the effect that Russia had arranged purchases of Argentine grain in amounts in excess of 7 million tons.

This official, who is participating in the work of the First Latin American Grain and Oleaginous Crop Symposium being held in this city, was accompanied by the secretary of crop and livestock raising, Jorge Zorreguieta, who will deliver the closing address at the international meeting today.

In his talk with journalists, Lacroze reiterated that the high level reached by interest rates represents "the greatest hindrance to the marketing of the harvest this year," because "the producer cannot pay" the financial costs.

Unofficial Figures

The head of the JNG said that on his return from Moscow, he had reported that Argentine sales of grain to the USSR came to approximately 7 million tons. "This was on my return," he explained, "and I believe that since other negotiations have been completed, but this is the negotiators' trade secret, and can only be confirmed when the sales are registered with the board, which has not yet happened."

He also reiterated that his negotiations in Russia were limited to arranging shipment "so that congestion in the Argentine ports will not occur and so that the deliveries will be made in standard fashion, bearing in mind that the monthly shipping capacity comes to approximately 3 million tons."

He also stressed that the agreement signed with Moscow guarantees the sale of 5 million tons of grain, "but there is nothing to prevent Russia from purchasing more than that figure, because this is a free market," he stressed. He expressed the view that the current grain import needs of the USSR total 32 million tons, "of which, if the embargo is maintained, the United States would sell it 8, Canada and Australia an equal amount, and Argentina might succeed in placing between 8 and 10 million." The rest would be purchased from other countries.

Similar comments have been made by those in the private sector who advise producers to hold as much of their harvest as possible, since if they have difficulties, the position of the import sector, which accounts for the bulk of demand, is uncomfortable as well. Although a good part of the exportable balance has been sold, the grain which has been purchased is very little, and there are heavy commitments to meet, especially between April and June. If supply becomes more moderate, the prices will tend as a result to stabilize on levels more profitable for the producers.

5157
CSO: 3010

ZORREGUIETA: LACK OF GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY MORE VISIBLE

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires (NA)--Secretary of Crop and Livestock Raising Jorge Zorreguieta justified the major sales of grains to the Soviet Union, stating that Argentina sells "to the purchaser who pays most, and that is all," and he revealed that a large part of the substantial harvest--which will be a record one this year--has already been sold.

He also expressed his confidence in the administration of the future minister of crop and livestock raising, Jorge Aguado.

Zorreguieta confirmed his estimate of 34 million tons of grain for the 1980-1981 harvest year, a volume he described as a "great harvest, the fruit of the effort of the producers." The greatest contribution precisely will be made by corn, sorghum, soybeans and sunflower seeds.

This official spoke during the First Latin American Grain and Oleaginous Crops Symposium, which ended here yesterday. It was organized by the National Grain Board.

He said he was optimistic about the marketing of this harvest, "since a large part is already sold and the balance is in negotiation."

This coincided with the statements made a few days ago by the head of the board, David Lacroze, to the effect that the high interest rates are affecting the marketing of grain, but he gave assurance that this is a strictly temporary problem which will be overcome in the short run.

He said that in 1980 there was a decline in the volume of beef exported, which came to a total of 470,000 tons, and he added that he hoped that in 1981 "we will recover part of the loss, and we will not have the competition thanks to the surpluses subsidized and exported to other countries by the European Economic Community."

He termed the prevailing international prices "acceptable," and he admitted that because of the floods in the south and center parts of the province of Buenos Aires, "the supply this year will not be extraordinary, but less than that of last year."

He warned of the need for production to remain stable, neither increasing nor decreasing, because "there is no reason to believe that we are faced with an expanding world market."

Surcharges

With the regard of the sale of large lots of wheat to the Soviet Union and the loss of the Brazilian market, given the impossibility of payment of the surcharges by that country, he said that "we would prefer to have no surcharges, but only a single price on the world market, and this has been our position."

He said that for this reason, Argentina decided not to support the grain boycott ordered by the United States, since "we oppose any measure which distorts the international grain market. Obviously," he added, "there has been and there is a distortion which is not our fault. We are selling at this time to the buyer who pays the most, and that is all."

In another connection, he expressed his satisfaction with the appointment of Aguado as minister of crop and livestock raising. "I am certain," he stressed, "that his administration will be excellent."

Views of Lacroze

For his part, Lacroze, who also participated in the symposium, said that the grain storage capacity of the country falls between 22 and 25 million tons, and he noted that during the present harvest "the inadequacy of storage facilities will be more visible, due to the sizable volume of production."

Therefore, he said, it has become indispensable to expand the Bahia Blanca port and to deepen it to accommodate deep draft vessels.

As to the quantities made available thanks to the substantial harvest, he said that approximately 12 million tons will be available for sale to the Soviet Union or the highest bidder.

Finally, he said that it is expected that Argentina will export grain worth 4.2 billion dollars this year, which added to the other categories in the farm sector will raise the value of Argentine sales abroad to 7 billion.

5157
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

RAIL TRANSPORT OF GRAIN--The Argentine Railway has announced that in view of "the excellent prospects offered by the present large harvest, all necessary steps have been taken so that the grain can be transported to the ports more speedily and at the lowest possible cost." To this end, it was explained that a complete train runs direct from the source to the destination. It was stated that "in a 2-month period, 6,100 applications were received, so it is no exaggeration to presume that the 3,300 train runs in 1979, the largest number recorded to date, will probably be doubled." The enterprise added that in order to meet this need, the Centralized Mass Transport Office has been established to deal with applications and the scheduling of trains, as well as the distribution of railroad cars, supervision of locomotives, etc. Also, by joint agreement with the National Grain Board, work is being done at the Bahia Blanca port in order to improve unloading work. The enterprise noted in conclusion that those interested in such rail transportation of grain can obtain information by applying to the office on the 4th floor at 1302 Ramos Mejia Avenue. The telephone numbers are 31-0921 and 32-3937. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 12] 5157

CSO: 3010

INTEGRATION MINISTER AIMS AT REVISING POLICY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 9

[Article: "Integration Minister: Country Needs To Revise Its Integration Policy"]

[Text] Minister of Integration Alberto Saenz Klinsky told PRESENCIA that Bolivia needs to revise its policy of integration and then to systematize the development concepts which it applies.

He said that this revision and process of systematization will lead us to define a position which will be projected in the perspective of time, in order to achieve the objectives sought.

Minister Saenz Klinsky said that Bolivians are aware that the country is an essential factor in regional and subregional integration. He indicated that there should also be established a technical-administrative structure which will permit the functioning of the integration system for the adequate and timely attention to our responsibilities in each one of the programs in which the nation participates.

He added: "In these agreements which seek physical and economic integration or international cooperation, we have to act with a full awareness of the role which Bolivia must play."

He stated that Bolivia occupies a geographic position integrating the most important river systems of South America, spread across a range of mountains which projects us toward the Andean bloc. He added that in this form we have links which unite us with the nations liberated by Bolivar and we are joined to a common history which goes back to the pre-Columbian period and which shines in the war of independence.

Saenz Klinsky stated that, in reality, the integration which Latin America is seeking is based on economic, political, cultural, and geographic factors but that before that is the historic will to build a great Latin American nation.

The minister of integration stated that we must give a sense of history and of greatness to integration, whose ultimate objective is to build the unity of our peoples. He added that that objective will be achieved through the mechanisms which the policy of integration offers us and that it must be made dynamic in depth, promoting reciprocal and common interests.

He said, "I consider that the time has come when our country should proceed with a creative initiative toward effective industrial development." He pointed out that that will make it possible to fill the breaches which separate us from the Latin American countries, "that for the highest level of development they offer us preferential treatment as a means of achieving balance."

Saenz Klinsky stated that this balance will not be reached through sporadic negotiations but by means of a plan which can be executed in the course of time, in a climate of stability which will permit us to achieve long-range goals.

He added, "For that purpose, it will be necessary for domestic and international circumstances to be propitious for such a goal." He noted that on the domestic scene it is necessary to bring together the capabilities and the aggressiveness of working teams, to formulate in a permanent way the policy to be followed and to adopt a strategic policy adequate to harmonize opposing interests.

In the external field he indicated that action must be more coherent and must tend to ensure that Bolivia will obtain pragmatic results from the treatment accorded to it as a country of less relative development.

Finally, the minister of integration stated: "Agreements for the expansion of our international trade must achieve practical results." He pointed out that such results should relate to transportation within the physical limits of the Andean Group, since economic integration will not be possible without physical integration, taking into account the great territorial expanse of the Andean countries and our situation as a landlocked country.

5170
CSO: 3010

ROLON ANAYA DEFINES PRIORITIES IN FOREIGN POLICY

La Paz HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Article: "Defining Principles of Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will prepare a preliminary draft of principles of the foreign policy of Bolivia, adding new knowledge and experience to it, Minister Mario Rolon Anaya stated yesterday.

The minister made the statement in explaining that the country at present has a definite international policy and mentioning some basic features of that policy which he will apply during his service in that post.

He indicated that of particular interest to his ministry is the maintenance of a frank and well-defined understanding between the government and the Catholic Church, as the representative of the official religion of Bolivia.

In this context, he referred to the need for cooperation and coordination with the church hierarchy, through the Bolivian Episcopal Conference. It was stated that the office of the subsecretary of religion and ecclesiastical affairs has the same point of view and is engaged in the continuation of normal relations with the church, on the basis of a constructive, fruitful dialog of reciprocal and mutual interest.

Rolon Anaya emphasized that, in the same way, an improvement of the international image of the country will be sought and added that this image has been distorted in terms of its purposes and existing realities, with regard to the government and the country itself.

He pointed out that his ministry is also interested in the normalization of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and all countries of the world and stated that such efforts are under way.

As the former Bolivian ambassador in Caracas, he expressed his concern over the reestablishment of diplomatic links with Venezuela, indicating that this involves a country which was the birthplace of the Liberator and founder of Bolivia.

He said that the regularization of relations with the United States, where he also was Bolivian representative, also concerns him. In this sense, he emphasized the permanent friendship which has existed between the people and governments of both nations.

Minister Rolon Anaya added that a more careful effort will be made to maintain the best possible relations with the nine countries making up the European Economic Community as well as relations with the socialist world through multilateral agreements in effect.

Repeating some of his first statements to the press, he indicated that he would undertake an internal reorganization of the ministry under him, encouraging functional specialization in search of efficient service. This will be done on the basis of the results of an evaluation of the capacities of the personnel of the ministry, which will be carried out by a committee made up of the subsecretaries.

Referring to the present building which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs occupies, the minister announced that an effort will be made to resolve the problem which it presents.

5170
CSO: 3010

CONAL SEEKS TO ENLIST YOUNG PROFESSIONALS AS ADMINISTRATORS

La Paz HOY in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 9

[Article: "CONAL to Train Government Administrative Personnel"]

[Text] The National Advisory and Legislative Council (CONAL) will undertake the training of administrative personnel of the government, through the promotion of new, young professionals, the organization stated.

In accordance with a document issued yesterday to the press, it was also learned that CONAL has begun the implementation of the work entrusted to it specifically by the president, which includes the formulation of the principles of the policy of the Government of National Reconstruction in the various sectors (economic, political, and social) and the formulation and revision of basic draft legislation, such as the law on public enterprises and the investment law.

The document adds that for this purpose several civilian and military personalities have been included in the CONAL, as is the case with Dr Walker Humerez, a distinguished national jurist and a former adviser to the president; Gen Victor Castillo Suarez, prominent member of the national armed forces and former minister of state; and the national peasant leader, Willy Roman, who most recently has acted as sub-secretary in the Ministry of Livestock and Campesino Affairs. At the same time, and for the purpose of carrying out specific functions assigned by the government which are public knowledge, Dr Jorge Tamayo Ramos, Gen Eufronio Padilla, and Dr Douglas Ascarrunz have left the CONAL.

The document notes that changes in the membership of the CONAL will take place only and exclusively on the basis of the specific requirements of the work to be done. In this respect, it is stated that the CONAL places sole and absolute emphasis on the capacity, experience, and specialization of its members, having stated that, in view of the magnitude of the work to be done, an effort will be made to train government administrative personnel through the promotion to higher levels of new, young professionals. These criteria are those which in the future will convert the CONAL into a stable entity at the service of the country.

5170
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'BRAIN DRAIN' BECOMES SUBJECT OF INIS STUDY

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Article: "According to INIS Study, Lack of Incentives Leads to Flight of Professionals"]

[Text] The national economy does not offer enough incentives to members of the professions. This is the principal cause of the frustration which leads them to abandon the country, according to a study prepared by the National Institute of Social and Labor Research (INIS).

The study, which is a part of the profile of a project aimed at finding solutions over the long term to avoid the "brain drain", was recently presented to the Ministry of Labor, it has been reported officially.

The analysis of the labor market states that, in the framework of relationships imposed by the international economy, "it is necessary to have Bolivian professional workers capable of carrying on large-scale tasks in different fields, such as mining, agriculture, industry, services, etc. On the other hand, it is necessary to avoid placing professional workers in the position where they see themselves as forced to emigrate to other countries, seeking better economic conditions and specialization in work appropriate to a country which is more developed than ours. This is what has commonly been called the 'brain drain.'"

The document emphasizes the fact that, of the professional workers who remain in the country, "many are performing functions which are not in accordance with their specialty and their experience, this creating professional frustration which leads them to abandon the country."

The document adds, "The problem is not only due to a lack of places of employment capable of absorbing a considerable number of professional workers but also in due to the absence of centers of specialization at the level of higher and middle-grade technicians and at the university level, which forces us to depend on foreign technicians and to pay high prices for the transfer of technology."

According to the official study, the flight of professional workers "limits the achievement of various development projects and the use of professional workers in our economy, which leads to a vicious circle (...) which restricts the structural change of our economy and influences professional workers to emigrate abroad where

there can be a greater absorptive capacity. Parallel to this problem, the inadequate distribution and assignment of professional and technical workers contributes to invisible underemployment, in which people work a full day, but their real productivity is below their potential level." The report points out that that situation is reflected in "a weak productive structure, principally within the urban area."

The INIS study states that it is urgent to quantify and qualify the professional workers of the country and, as a function of the analysis of the present labor market and the projections of national development, develop policies that provide incentives for better qualification and a more rational form of employment.

5170
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT RETURNS UNION HEADQUARTERS TO MINERS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Siglo Veinte, 19 (PRESENCIA)--Once more, after 7 months, the mine workers of Siglo Veinte and Catavi recovered their union headquarters, thus fulfilling the promise by the authorities of the Bolivian Mining Corporation and national government representatives, who were in this mining district around the middle of January.

Last Monday morning, officials representing the Catavi Mining Company and the regional labor headquarters of Llallagua, in representation of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] and the Ministry of Labor, turned over the main office of the mine workers of Siglo Veinte located at El Minero Square.

On Tuesday afternoon, there was also the return of the Catavi mine workers headquarters, it being confirmed in both cases that there was full satisfaction and agreement by the workers who witnessed the ceremonies reopening their offices which had been seized by higher orders.

Interviewed by this correspondent, the principal leaders who took over the offices said that in subsequent negotiations the complete return of union property, among which are the moving picture theater, miner radio stations, library, collectives textiles shops and others, will be decided. With reference to the activities of the mine leaders, it was explained that it will be accomplished at a local and national level in view of the official authorization by COMIBOL, the Ministry of Labor and other government circles.

They said that among priority tasks the economic status of the workers, supplies for grocery stores and normal supplies of working tools are among the most prominent aspects.

Talks between miner representatives and Catavi management officials in recent days were very frequent and are aimed at finding solutions for several labor problems.

For his part, the labor inspector of Llallagua once more warned that he will demand, through the pertinent authorities, the rendering of accounts by former mine leaders of Siglo Veinte, if they do not comply they will be punished.

ENAF REPORTS SIGNIFICANT LOSSES IN ANTIMONY MARKET

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The antimony smelter had a loss of \$1.5 million in 1980, it was reported by the National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF].

The loss was caused by unfavorable conditions for Bolivian metallic antimony in the principal international markets. It could not be avoided despite the fact that the production of the smelter located in the Vinto metallurgical complex exceeded programmed quantities.

Last year the smelter produced approximately 6,000 metric tons fine of reguli, trioxides and alloys valued at nearly \$11 million.

However, fluctuations of the market sometimes caused the prices of metallic antimony and trioxides to be lower than those of unprocessed concentrates. This situation caused a distortion in which Bolivian antimony producers suffered losses even before paying for the costs of treatment in the smelter.

General market problems were aggravated by the decision of the United States and European countries to raise the tariffs on antimony trioxide imports. Thus, the sale of the antimony produced by ENFA met with many difficulties, says the official report.

According to ENAF, it is unlikely that the tariff problems for the sale of antimony will be overcome in the near future, for which reasons the market prospects for Bolivian antimony in coming months are not very encouraging.

For that reason, the ENAF authorities announced the execution of a plan aimed at lowering the costs of production to minimum levels. That plan will even affect the quality of the product as a last solution.

ENAF proposes to abandon high quality antimony production despite the fact that the smelter was designed for producing antimony and byproducts which comply with international technical requirements.

According to the announced plan, exports of high-assay antimony concentrates could be increased. ENAF would buy only low-assay concentrates for producing low quality metallic antimony and trioxides.

The official report adds that technically the operation of the antimony smelter is satisfactory.

FIRST PHASE OF GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION YIELDS GOOD RESULTS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] The first phase of the geological exploration project known as "Pre-Cambrian" has ended in the eastern part of Bolivia. Its results were positive because indications of the existence of mineral deposits were discovered, it was announced by the Bolivian Geological Service (GEOBOL).

GEOBOL Executive Director Col Jaime Cardozo said in an interview with PRESENCIA that the work of prospecting and exploration scheduled for the first phase of the project was successfully completed and that the first work of the second phase has already been initiated.

The project covers an area of 220,000 kilometers square in the provinces of Chiquitos and Velasco of Santa Cruz, and Itenes of Beni, between the town of Puerto Suarez to the south and the confluence of the Itenes and Itonamas Rivers to the north.

The first phase covered the southern region located below the 16th parallel.

Geological "anomalies" were detected there, particularly in Rincon del Tigre and on Manomo Mountain. The GEOBOL director explained that these "anomalies" do not guarantee the existence of commercially exploitable mineral deposits.

According to collected data, it is learned that some heavy metals containing radioactive metals and alluvial tin exist.

More than 4,000 geological samples from the region were sent for the pertinent analysis to highly specialized laboratories in England. The results of the research are being received periodically by GEOBOL.

After the evaluation of these results, the last phase of prospecting will be accomplished by means of aerial geophysical work and a "mapping" survey.

As of now, similar prospecting and exploration work will be done in Area Two of the project located to the north of the 16th parallel.

To speed up this work, the normalization of Bolivian-English relations is awaited, although the pertinent financing has already been assured, added the GEOBOL director.

GEOBOL and the British Institute of Geological Sciences are in charge of the Pre-Cambrian Project. The latter organizations provides technical and financial help.

The total cost of the project is estimated at something more than \$5 million, in large part financed by the English Government.

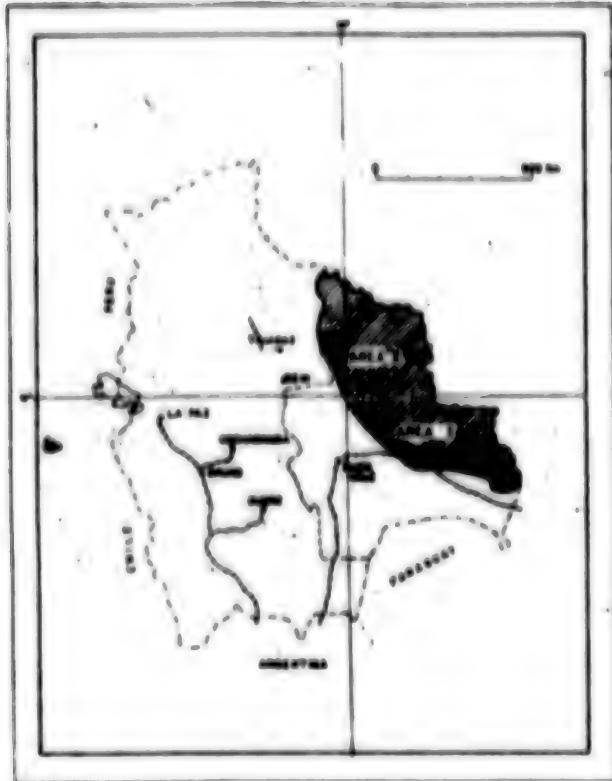
When the Bolivian-English agreement which makes this project possible, was signed, the objectives established called for the production of geological maps in color with a 1:250,000 scale and of maps of geochemical anomalies, the identification of areas of mineral potential and the training of Bolivian technicians in geological work.

Concessions

Up until a short time ago, the area covered by the Precambrian Project was declared a state reserve with a strict ban on the granting of mineral concessions for exploitation by private capital.

Recently, as part of the measures making up the new national mining-metallurgical policy, the government lifted the ban on these concessions in favor of private capital, provided that they are located at least 50 kilometers within the border.

However, the approval of these concessions is still subordinated to the progress of geological prospecting work, said the informant.



Pre-Cambrian Project--The Pre-Cambrian Project covers 220,000 square kilometers (shaded area of the map) in the departments of Santa Cruz and Beni. The first phase of geological exploration--already concluded with positive results--covered Area I located south of Parallel 16. The study of Area II has already begun.

8908
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PRESS ITEMS REFLECT SITUATION IN MINING SECTOR

Modernization of Wolframite Mine

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] The installation and placing in operation of two new compressors will allow the Bolsa Negra Mining Cooperative Ltd to increase its rate of production and profit. It will also make possible a larger income for its 436 members.

Bolsa Negra is a mine leased from COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] in 1965 by miners dismissed from the former Karazapato Company.

It produces wolfram and scheelite at an average rate which fluctuates between 35 and 40 tons per month [as published, presumably 35,000 to 40,000 tons] of which 1,500 tons are scheelite.

Its production is sold to COMIBOL, which in turn discounts a percentage for the lease of the mine.

Total population is estimated at 1,500 inhabitants of whom 600 are children of school age.

Since the time the mine was leased to the cooperative members, great changes have taken place in the camp. A school with room for 600 students in two shifts has been built and the basic infrastructure which serves as a settlement for the civilian population was built.

The work of extracting the mineral was originally done with rudimentary equipment. Now, due to the effort of the workers of this center, these conditions are changing little by little.

PRESENCIA, after a visit to the Bolsa Negra Mining Cooperative could verify these points.

Florencia Ali, chairman of the Administration Council of the cooperative said that the main problems being faced by the workers of Bolsa Negra are the lack of materials for work in the interior of the mine (explosives, drills, drill bits, drilling machines and blasting fuses) and the accomplishment of technical work that would insure a greater yield.

He said that the Mining Exploration Fund does that type of work only in those cooperatives whose workers are the sole owners of the production center and that such is not the case in Bolsa Negra because it is a mine leased from COMIBOL.

He also said that last year a contract was signed stipulating that the lease of Bolsa Negra to the cooperative members has been extended for 15 more years.

The mining cooperative members, according to the contract, must deliver wolfram with an assay of 73 percent and 58 to 60 percent in scheelite.

When this regulation is not complied with, the COMIBOL discounts a percentage from the total amount "as a penalty for the impurities the ore contains."

Ali said: "If, for example, COMIBOL should pay us 5 million Bolivian pesos for the production of our members and the mineral is one point below assay, it discounts one million Bolivian pesos as a penalty."

He said he is negotiating with the pertinent authorities for a change in that rule which is harming the members of the cooperative.

Health

The Bolsa Negra Mining Cooperative, which is located on the foothills of Illimani and Mururata some 75 kilometers from La Paz, has a medical center with a 30-bed capacity.

Dr Gonzalo Meneses, who is in charge of the center, said that the hospital has the necessary services for caring for the members.

The medical center has pediatric, general medicine and gynecology departments and also has an operating room equipped for operating procedures of middle-level difficulty. The pharmacy has medicines for the members of the cooperative.

Meneses said that the rate of tuberculosis among the people is over 70 percent and that many times, because the parents are the carriers of the disease, the children show symptoms of the disease at birth.

The medical center is equipped to perform procedures of so-called major surgery however, it needs the services of an anesthesiologist and intubation equipment for subjecting the patient to total anesthesia.

It also has a dental office and a laboratory for clinical analysis.

Tungsten International Commission

La Paz HOY in Spanish 23 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Bolivia is preparing to head an activity aimed at achieving the stability of tungsten on the international market at the next tungsten meeting in Thailand.

The delegation, which will be headed by the well-known manufacturer and former ambassador to the United States, Carlos Iturralte, will also consist of Jaime Bueno, representative of the state mining agency and one delegate whose name has not yet been revealed, from the secondary mining sector.

The international tungsten meeting will have two phases. The first is for members of the Tungsten Producers Association, whose presidency is held by Bolivia, and the second for representatives of the governments of countries which produce the mineral.

Bolivia is one of the important countries in world production of tungsten, sharing second place jointly with Thailand, Australia and Canada. First place is held by China.

The main Bolivian delegate, Carlos Iturralte, besides being president of the Producers Association, also heads the delegation of Bolivian Tungsten Producers and that of the official group, which means that he will participate in both meetings. The first will be held on 2 and 3 March and the second on 5 and 6 March.

It was established that the meetings of the Tungsten Producers Association will analyze the tungsten market situation.

The policy of the U.S. General Services Administration with respect to tungsten will also be considered. Finally, an analysis will be made of the preparations for the Second International Tungsten Symposium to be held in San Francisco, California. The first technical meeting of this type was held 4 years ago in La Paz.

The meeting of government representatives of countries which produce tungsten, besides making a review of production and consumption and the status of the government stockpile, will make a review of the UNCTAD meetings, which for 17 years have been a total failure.

It was learned that the Bolivian delegation will insist on the creation of an International Tungsten Council, but with fewer problems than the Tin Council.

Exactly 4 years ago the country promoted the creation of that agency but the participation of the United States, Germany and Japan hampered the progress of the plan.

In this respect it was learned that in the meeting of governments of tungsten producing countries, the policy each producing government must adopt toward the next UNCTAD tungsten meeting will be considered and they will also consider alternative strategies to achieve stability in the tungsten market.

Carlos Iturralte, told HOY that as representative of the government to the meeting, he must take into consideration the position adopted by the government with respect to what the Sixth Tin Agreement states "because we could not go there with different policies with respect to the policy on raw materials."

Gold Mine Production Problems

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Members of the mining cooperative of Tipuani face a shortage of fuel for equipment and machinery they purchased recently with a view to obtaining better yields in the production of gold in that zone.

According to a press bulletin published by the National Federation of Bolivian Mining Cooperatives which contains an interview with Felix Tarifa, chairman of the Council of Administration of the Regional Federation of Mining Cooperatives of Tipuani, diesel requirements are 300,000 liters per month.

An agreement signed between the members of mining cooperatives and the YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] establishes that the state agency must supply the zone with 100,000 liters of diesel per month. However, that amount no longer covers needs.

The document states that the equipment purchased needs a supply of approximately 30 barrels of lubricants for its maintenance and best yield but that for reasons beyond their control, they only manage to obtain 10 barrels.

Highway

"In view of the refusal by the authorities, and in order to satisfy the desires of a better gold production, the members of the cooperative have undertaken the construction of the Guanay-Tipuani Highway with a length of 20 Kilometers," it says.

The leader of the members of the cooperative said that all the petitions made to government authorities met with a resounding refusal to the initiative and request of the mine workers.

He said that at this time the highway has advanced 9 kilometers, built by the workers themselves, complying with the resolution of a general assembly of the members in which it approved "the joining of the gold-area towns of Guanay and Tipuani through the efforts of the members of the cooperative."

Completion of the road is scheduled for July 1981. A loan obtained from the Mining Bank of Bolivia [BAMIN] for \$100,000 allowed the purchase of a Komatsu tractor, which is working on the road, and a compressor which cost \$180,000.

After the road is completed, heavy trucks may travel on that road during the entire year. This means a reduction in the cost of living which is now very high because of the rates charged by the truckers.

Funds for Recovering Gold

The miner leader declared that the BAMIN had 20 million Bolivian pesos for the purchase of gold during the 1980 fiscal year but that due to the increase in production, negotiations are going on with the Central Bank of Bolivia to obtain 80 million Bolivian pesos monthly.

The lack of funds of the BAMIN for the purchase of gold means in the majority of cases a sustained smuggling activity.

The 22 cooperatives of the Tipuani region have a total of 1,200 members and enfold 8,000 mine workers considered "part time."

Gold Production Data

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] Gold production by the mining cooperatives during 1980 was 1,048 kilos with a value of \$18,727,074, according to a report published by the bulletin SOCAVON COOPERATIVO.

The information is based on BAMIN statistics.

It says that the value of production is 459,000,606 Bolivian pesos.

It states that estimated production for 1981 is 2.5 tons of gold.

Felix Tarifa, chairman of the Administration Council of the Regional Federation of Tipuani Mining Cooperatives, declared that the goal of the members of the cooperatives of this region is to double the production of 1980.

Technology

At this time the cooperative leaders of Tipuani are engaged in obtaining loans from the BAMIN for the purpose of exceeding present production rates.

The loans requested by the mining cooperatives reach 100,000 and 50,000 Bolivian pesos.

Tarifa declared that negotiations by the leaders of the Tipuani gold mining cooperatives "culminated successfully after having obtained a promise by government authorities to grant a loan of \$500,000 to each of the cooperatives, which are named Primero de Mayo, Gran Poder Uno and Chuhumani. The loans will be used to purchase equipment for mechanizing the system of mining exploitation."

According to this leader, gold production in the mining cooperatives reached its highest point between 1965 and 1968, when "using rudimentary methods," a production of 2,800 kilos per year was obtained.

Volatilization Plant Near Completion

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Potosi, 2 (PRESENCIA)--Next 9 March the volatilization plant for low assay tin ores will be officially inaugurated. It was installed with Soviet financing and technology 15 kilometers from this city.

The still unofficial information adds that the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, is invited to that ceremony together with high officials of the national mining industry.

The operation or starting up would only be done at 50 percent of the capacity of the complex due to different factors of technical type and to supplies of raw materials.

Meanwhile, the decision by the government on an in-depth investigation of the volatilization plant of La Palca, whose cost has practically increased 10 times since its beginning in 1974, was received with interest and expectation in this city.

Up to date the cost is \$70 million and the plant will only operate at 50-percent capacity, which means only 200 tons of tailings processed each day.

It is also learned that a French company named Soletange is continuing with precautionary work at a small mountain, which had slides 2 years ago and which caused earthquakes and damaged to machine installations.

It is maintained that the company obtains enormous profits and that it would be important to make investigations in that respect. The company is allegedly pressuring to sign a new contract.

In technical, professional and civic circles of Potosi it is indicated that it would be very beneficial for the country to learn the names of the COMIBOL technicians who more than 8 years ago approved and determined the location of the La Palca complex where, subsequently, there were geological and ground resistance problems. These problems have led to a series of large expenditures by COMIBOL and they have not yet been completely overcome.

A short time ago, the government issued orders through the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy for the investigation of the aforementioned volatilization plant, the Karachipampa complex and the expansion of the Vinto foundry.

The citizens of Potosi and its institutions for years have criticized the high cost of the La Palca complex and the technical errors which have been committed, delaying the beginning of operations of the plant.

In Potosi, those in charge of the plant have not reported to the press extensively for years and on the contrary, have maintained a certain reserve toward the newspapers.

The announcement of the beginning of operations next 9 March, although unofficial, has not aroused the interest of the people, since it is a project which has dragged on for almost a decade and whose cost, because of technical errors, has increased from a cost of less than \$20 million to more than \$70 million at this time.

Government Guarantees Investments

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Porvenir, 2 March--The government is engaged in granting safeguards to private capital within the framework of a policy of strict defense of national wealth and interests, it was announced by Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons Cmdr Lider Sosa Salazar.

Last weekend the minister presided over the inauguration of a modern camp built by the U.S. company, Occidental, destined for the exploitation of the Porvenir oil field.

"The Government of National Reconstruction is engaged in reorganizing the state productive system under the system of safeguards for private activity, opening up to foreign investments for the benefit of national interests and not for the mere sale of natural resources," he announced to workers and authorities of the Occidental Petroleum Company and other special guests who attended the ceremony.

He congratulated Occidental for strict compliance with the timetables and said that the upcoming exploitation of the Porvenir field will be a very positive step toward the solution of the present national difficulties in petroleum matters.

Officials of the Occidental Petroleum Company said in the inauguration that the construction of the camp and the preparation of wells that will go into production have up to now required an investment of \$59 million.

It is estimated that up until the project is completed and production begins at the beginning of August, the investment will total \$80 million.

The camp inaugurated is provided with all facilities and services for 65 persons, counting technicians and workers. The Porvenir Field was discovered in February 1979. The contract for performance of the present work was signed in August last year.

Pursuant to this contract, it is established that the YPFB is the owner of 50 percent of Occidental production, while the other 50 percent must be purchased by the state petroleum company.

After the inauguration, Occidental officials confirmed that it is estimated that there will be a production of 8,000 barrels per day beginning in August, an amount equivalent to more than one-third of the present production of the entire country. Because of this fact, government authorities, as well as those of private enterprise, agreed in describing the Porvenir Field as one of the most important finds of the past 10 years.

Porvenir is located in Luis Calvo Province, Chuquisaca Department. It is an oil field located in the "Bloque Chaco," which was granted under an operations contract to the Occidental Petroleum Company in 1978.

Private Mining Seeks Loans

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The BAMIN at this time does not have enough money to take care of the financial requirements of private mining, particularly the secondary mineral mines and the cooperativized mines, according to the report provided by its executive officers to the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN).

In the analysis made on the financial situation of the aforementioned bank agency to CONEPLAN, its executives pointed out that due to circumstances deriving from the political, social and economic situation of the country, as well as because of external factors which permanently act as a curb on the development of the mining industry, BAMIN finds itself hindered from satisfactorily attaining the objectives and goals for which it has been created.

The executives emphasized that in 1980 BAMIN granted loans of around \$8 million, and although the aforementioned sum means a significant increase compared to the preceding fiscal year, they said, the amount is not significant because the need for financing of the private mining sector as a whole is three times that much.

They pointed out, on the other hand, that the BAMIN will turn to domestic and foreign sources to obtain loans which will allow it to strengthen its financial structure in such a way that it will have more than \$100 million, which will cover financial needs for the 1981-1985 5-year period, with a tendency toward the maintenance of a lower interest rate than that of the commercial banks. The marshalling of those resources will allow an increase in mining production through financing of projects, capital and others, they said.

Finally, they said that the proper application of loans will be strengthened by a work of supervision and follow-up of the various stages of the use of the money, beginning with the disbursement, installation and placing in operation of the projects, creating for that purpose the suitable system of information between the customer and the agency.

8908

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES NEW MINER PROTECTION POLICY

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The government, through the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy, will institute a social policy aimed at "defending and protecting the mining and metallurgical workers and the professionals and technicians of the sector by providing them with adequate levels of pay, stability, continuity and incentives to increase their efficiency, responsibilities and their activities."

The aforementioned social policy makes up part of the overall policy the Ministry of Mines is implementing for execution beginning with this fiscal year and extending to the end of the decade in the mining-metallurgical sector.

Background

As a background and as an argument for the institution of a social policy in the mining-metallurgical sector, it is stated in the document that mining activities in the country since the time of the colony have had the most tragic and unfair aspects insofar as social problems are concerned. It is recalled that up until before the nationalization of mines, the profits obtained by the major mining sector were the result of an intensive and inhuman exploitation of human resources.

On the other hand, it is said that as of the nationalization of mines, due to political and union pressures, social policies were adopted which went beyond the economic possibilities of the producing companies. In the case of COMIBOL, it is said that the company, besides its responsibilities for administrating and financing nationalized mines, saw itself forced to directly assume the responsibility for problems of health, education and housing of the workers, which has taken up significant percentages of its financial resources.

The Policy

Explaining the announced social policy, it is said that the productive companies of the state sector, in order to enter definitively into profitable levels, must concentrate their efforts and resources in the productive process, creating and insuring suitable conditions of industrial safety and hygiene aimed at increasing work productivity. They must also encourage the construction of urban centers away from production centers in order to create welfare and progress at the level of the family units.

It is emphasized that social services of education, health and housing must be the responsibility of the pertinent agencies created for the purpose and which will have the economic contribution of the producing companies.

Guidelines

Therefore, the aforementioned social policy shall be ruled by the following guidelines: Implantation and regulation of industrial safety and hygiene systems tending to effectively safeguard the safety and efficiency of the mining and metallurgical worker; advocacy of the creation of interinstitutional committees for the study of the progressive transfer of social services of health, education and housing to their pertinent organizations and the accomplishment of studies on the organized participation by the workers in the real profits generated by the state producing companies, as well as the study of suitable systems of co-management and/or participation by the workers in the state companies.

8908

CSO: 3010

AUTHORITIES REVEAL TIN MINING OBJECTIVES

La Paz HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] A plan aimed at recovering second place in the world production of tin for Bolivia was announced by Minister of Mines and Metallurgy Col Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado.

At the end of the last decade, Bolivia was relegated to fourth place in the world production of tin, situation which reduced the percentage of its votes in the adoption of decisions in the International Tin Council.

The minister of mines and metallurgy spoke of a structural mining plan which will allow Bolivia to recover its former position as the second largest producer.

The plan, considered "ambitious" in government circles, has been submitted for consideration to the National Economic and Planning Council and officials of the pertinent decentralized companies.

Minister Morales announced that the government has also considered it necessary to establish a systematic policy aimed at preventing the sale of U.S. tin reserves by the GSA.

For that purpose, a number of specific agreements were adopted with the minister from Malaysia, Paul Leong, when both held government-level meetings in Santa Cruz last month.

Further on, the minister of mines and metallurgy declared that by the end of the present fiscal year the general framework of the overall mining policy of the country for the decade just begun will be put into effect.

The general guidelines prepared beforehand, he said, are being considered at the level of state and private companies and by the secondary metals and cooperative mining sector.

He added that these institutions are sending their proposals for the consideration of the Economic and Planning Council, where the original document prepared by the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy is kept.

8908

CSO: 3010

NEW TIN TECHNIQUES SOUGHT THROUGH JOINT EFFORTS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] The Mining and Metallurgical Research Institute (IIMM) is engaged in introducing technological improvements into the systems of recovering tin from concentrates, it was officially reported.

The magazine PERFIL MINERO-METALURGICO, an official publication of this organization, says that work plans for the 1981-1982 period contemplate the research of the most effective methods for separation of cassiterite (which contains the tin) in the process of concentration.

Research into the solution for the problem of tin recovery will be the responsibility of IIMM technical teams, who will be helped by foreign research centers. The IIMM is now studying several proposals for research presented by international institutes.

The search for improvements for the methods of tin recovery will be accomplished through theoretical studies and, basically, by experimental work to be done in laboratories of the IIMM in the city of Oruro.

Cooperation

The IIMM also reported that the extension of the help from the Austrian Government for the programs being executed by the Mining Department is being negotiated.

Austrian help is basically directed toward the operation of the Mining School, which provides medium-level skills in different areas of mining exploration and exploitation activities.

The IIMM made a technical-economic study on the nature of Austrian help during the 1981-1982 period.

According to the report, the phases completed up to now in the Bolivian-Austrian cooperation program had positive results, particularly with respect to the provision of the infrastructure for theoretical and practical education in the Mining School.

8908

CSO: 3010

BACKGROUND, CHARACTER OF MINISTER GOLBERY DO COUTO E SILVA ANALYZED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 19 Mar 80 pp 20-31

[Article by Elio Gaspari]

[Text] Almost every night during 1963, two citizens descended from the 27th floor of the Central Avenue Building in Rio de Janeiro, the building in which the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA was located, and proceeded slowly along Rio Branco Avenue. The older man, wearing rimless glasses and with short cut grizzled hair, always carried a briefcase. Side by side, they proceeded through the empty streets like two Benedictine brothers absorbed in their prayers. Ten blocks along, they halted at Maua Square, at the end of the line waiting for the bus for Seca Square. Lessa, the older of the two, ventured a comment about the length of time they must wait, and resumed the conversation. It was the same one on which they had spent the day: how to "cook up something fresh" to complicate the life of President Joao Goulart.

A complicated operation, that was. In a paternal tone Lessa gave the younger man, Oeiras, instructions. It was necessary to protect Jose Jorge. Care must be taken with Timoteo to avoid provocation. Nabuco should accept the invitation to Joao Goulart's home. And the file cards--more work was needed on the files. The bus came and the two got on. In Jacarepagua, an hour away, Lessa proceeded toward his home. A strange individual--there were owls and frogs in his garden. The individual protected by the code name Lessa was General Golbery do Couto e Silva, a member of the conspiracy.

Today, at 68, Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva goes for weeks without seeing a bus. He travels in a gleaming Galaxy with the greenish yellow license plates of the chief of the civilian household of the presidency of the republic, and he lives in splendid isolation at Ipe Grange in Brasilia, and no one makes him wait for an interview. This last Saturday, on 15 March, he completed his first year in president Joao Figueiredo's cabinet, and his sixth year as chief of the civilian household of the presidency. Adding in the period during which he headed the SNI [National Intelligence Service], this means that he is now in his tenth year of power. During this time, he has become one of the most important men of his generation and one of the most hated political personalities in the country.

"He has had great influence in government for ten years. As a democrat, I hope that after ten years, the stability taken from the worker in his job will not be guaranteed him in government at his whim," says the president of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], Ulysses Guimaraes, one of the politicians who has no reason to like the chief of the civilian household.

Golbery has always been hated, but there were those who thought he never would be powerful. "Everything he does turns out wrong," governor of Guanabara Carlos Lacerda stated in 1962. In fact, back in the 1950s, when the federal government was situated in the Catete Palace in Rio, officers in the military household were certain that Golbery and his colleagues in conspiracy were doing "more than cooking something up." They understood, they found it funny, and they began to use the expression as a code meaning the activity of plotting itself.

Thus they "cooked" Getulio Vargas in 1954, and in 1964, Joao Goulart, who was replaced by Jose Jorge (the code name of General Humberto Castello Branco), first in a line of succession which would also include Timoteo (the code name of General Ernesto Geisel), who was replaced by Nabuco (the code name of lieutenant colonel Joao Baptista Figueiredo), whose secretary was the young man from the bus line, Oeiras, the favorite code name of Heitor Ferreira.

The ideologue of the doctrine of national security, concocter of conspiracies and gray eminence of the 1964 regime, General Golbery do Couto e Silva lives wrapped in a diabolical sulfur cloud within the walls of the Planalto Palace and his official home at Ipe Grange. Anything which happens in the country may be "yet another one of Golbery's maneuvers." In the view of the right wing, which helped put him in power, he may be responsible both "for the criminal complacency regarding communist infiltration," as charged by General Sylvio Frota, at the time of his fall in 1977, and for the trade union agitation in the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul] industrial sections near Sao Paulo. In the eyes of the left wing, which regained its legality with the end of the dictatorship, the fact that film producer Glauber Rocha joined the PDS [Social Democratic Party] "is Golbery's doing."

Golbery's Sangfroid

Both sides are right. The opening which led Glauber Rocha into the government party also raised the social issue, thereby allowing the renaissance of the left wing and wage demands. And the opening is in fact "Golbery's doing." He was the minister who expressed greatest resistance to President Ernesto Geisel against the proposals for radical change by General Sylvio Frota, then minister of army. Frota and Golbery practically stopped speaking in 1976. The assignment to Senator Petronio Portella of the mission which would result in the end of AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5] in 1978 was his idea. He was the author of the political argument which led to the suspension of press censorship, contrary to the views of the minister of justice at the time, Armando Falcao.

It was also he who watched for a timely opportunity for amnesty, at a time when that embarrassing term was replaced by the expression "Tia Ana" [Aunt Ann]. It was he again who maintained his sangfroid in the face of the popular and political movements early in 1979. He was certain that Brazilian civilian society was not leftist, nor was the trade union movement, outside of Sao Paulo, as strong as its militants proclaimed. Finally, it was he who launched the question in 1977 which circulated in the Planalto Palace: "What happens if AI-5 comes to an end?" The answer was "nothing." "Golbery doesn't make it rain, he makes clouds," his old disciple Heitor Ferreira warns. When in August of last year, General Golbery abandoned all hope of persuading the minister of planning, Mario Henrique Simonsen, to continue in his post, he created a cloud around Prof Delfim Netto, which released its rainfall 45 hours after Simonsen's resignation. When on this occasion Simonsen complained

that "Rischbieter backfired on me," he created a cloud around the departure of the minister of finance, and the rain fell in January. When minister Petronio Portella died suddenly, Golbery, even before getting in the car which would take him to a meeting with President Figueiredo, had already created various clouds. One of them was Deputy Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, of Minas Gerais.

If in the next few years court cases rain down upon the newspapers for press crimes, it is known already that the cloud will have been "Golbery's doing." In the brown leather briefcase he carries--an old gift from Ivette Vargas of the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party]--the chief of the civilian household has other clouds in the works these days: the mixed district vote, the 1983 constitutional reform, and, it is suspected, the Antonio Delfim Netto alternative for the presidential succession in 1984.

A Legend

In order to raise his clouds, Golbery continues to practice his mysteries. He already has a provisional channel of communications with Leonel Brizola, the PTB leader. He has met secretly a number of times with Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the PP [Popular Party]. He talks periodically with Deputy Thales Ramalho, the PP leader in the Chamber, with whom he worked personally in 1975, in a secret meeting with deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, then president of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement].

Ulysses, who does not want to see him as the perpetual incumbent in the chair he occupies in the Planalto Palace, admits that he has "political intelligence." Tancredo, who denies having met with him, says that "throughout my political life, I have never since President Getulio Vargas known another man with such a hunger for power, power which he utilizes with competence and pleasure." Deputy Thales Ramalho goes further: "He was the great draftsman and strategist of this open approach project." Finally, in the era when the members of the opposition regarded him as the evil genius of the dictatorship, Golbery was capable simultaneously of conceiving the cruelties of the "April package" and causing a sad chapter in the history of the country, ordering a Brazilian passport issued to President Joao Goulart, who was threatened with death in Argentina.

Detested because of his diabolical reputation, the head of the civilian household does not conceal the benefit he derives therefrom. After all, there was nothing of the hateful or the mysterious in him from the point of view of two of the presidents with whom he worked directly. According to General Ernesto Geisel, Golbery's image as a gray eminence was nothing but a myth. In Geisel's eyes, he is merely a competent and open person who acquired a distaste for the idea that he made decisions indirectly. The former president says this not only out of the experience of his government, but also since he worked with Golbery in the Castello Branco government, when he was chief of the military household and shared the same office in the Laranjeiras Palace with the head of the SNI.

Sometimes, the two also shared telephone conversations, with their interlocutor unaware that there was a second person on the line. Finally, the euphemism "stapling," to describe telephone eavesdropping was the invention of Golbery's group of conspirators. Geisel had already noted that due to an excess of scruples Golbery fell silent whenever some matter seemed to be in his political interest. And Geisel went so far as to complain of him because of his excessive silence during the period when they worked together at the Planalto Palace.

In 1977 President Figueiredo provided a basic explanation for General Golbery's unpopularity with a good many of the military men of his generation: "He spent the day at the military school with his nose in a book. This resulted in great misunderstanding throughout his schooling because the fellows who played ball, even doing so when they should have been studying, did not like the distance Golbery maintained from them. And those who were readers were not pleased that he wrested first place from them."

"Nor Am I"

In any case, and quite independent of the presidents, General Golbery, whose imprint on the political history of Brazil has already been made, was, is and will continue to be feared and detested because he is mysterious. General Sylvio Frota, for example, will never cease to be convinced that his downfall was entirely the work of the chief of the civilian household. He does not know, however, that for at least two years he succeeded bravely in exhausting his rival. He had managed to put him out of combat when, in 1975, he suffered detached retinas in both eyes and had to depart in haste for a clinic in Spain. At the end of 1975 it was believed that the health of the chief of the civilian household would not allow him to remain in the post. Until 1976 and throughout the first half of 1977, Golbery was displeased by the continued presence of Frota in the ministry. His response to a commentary by industrialist Augusto Trajano de Azevedo Antunes, of the Icomi, was put like this. "There are many things in this government with which I am not in agreement," Antunes told him. "Nor am I," Golbery responded.

Golbery wanted the minister of army out of the way because he saw in him a candidate for the presidency, and such a candidacy would be a recurrence of what happened with General Costa e Silva, who "rolled up" the Castello Branco government in 1965 and 1966. Geisel, however, thought that more important than dismissing Frota was dismissing him at the proper moment. General Frota may never have known it, but he was one step away from dismissal at the beginning of 1977. He was saved by Senator Petrólio Portella, who persuaded Geisel that there was no need for the measure, because, Portella assured him, the congress would never accept such a candidate. In October, when the military were already holding meetings with "pro-Frota" députies, Portella became alarmed. He took his fears to Golbery and was advised to describe the situation to the president immediately. After talking with Portella, Geisel decided the time had come.

When Frota was dismissed at 8 am on 12 October 1977, Golbery indicated that he had nothing to do with the rainfall. He had known of the decision for ten days but only told it to one military friend, General Heitor Arnizaut de Mattos, commander of the executive garrison at the Planalto Palace. For the rest, he kept to the routine. Unfortunately, just after dismissing Frota, President Geisel summoned the chief of the civilian household to his office. As it all went very rapidly and the elevator car carrying Golbery from the fourth to the third floor of the palace was also the one which would carry Frota to the first floor, the two met, to their mutual embarrassment. They exchanged only a formal "how are you" and each pursued his path. On that occasion, in the clash between the light of the open approach and the dark of right-wing radicalism, Geisel and Golbery were certainly the individuals who took the greatest personal risks in the whole process of detente. If General Sylvio Frota were to succeed in overthrowing the government, they would certainly be the first persons arrested.

KGB Agent

On that day, the president's personal guard was assigned reinforcements in men and weapons. Trusted officers guarded General Figueiredo's home at Torto Grange. A maneuver by General Hugo Abreu, who wanted the installation of the new minister, General Fernando Bethlem, postponed until the next day, was frustrated. Incredible arrangements were being made, but General Golbery had his usual lunch of stewed beef with vegetable, safe out of the rain.

Whatever the extent of the crisis, General Golbery never revealed any emotion. Both in his personal life and in politics, he has a passion for coldness. In 1975, when as a result of a detached retina he lost the vision in one eye and was hanging on to life by a thread, no one heard any complaints or expressions of fear from him. He merely said, in conversation with a friend: "Well, I think this is something I can't escape." Months later he was ironical about his partial loss of vision: "Camoens wrote 'Os Lusíadas' with only one eye, and Moshe Dayan won a war that way. I'll be all right." One of Golbery's favorite sayings, borrowed from the rhetoric of Benito Mussolini, says that "one must live dangerously." He certainly likes risks. He has never commented on the incident in which it was discovered that there was a plan to kidnap his wife, Dona Esmeralda, in Rio. Similarly, he showed no fear of the pamphlets drafted in the jargon of the extreme right wing by military dissidents, accusing him of being the "gravedigger of the revolution" and a "traitor to the fatherland." He was even less concerned on learning that departments of the DOI [Department of Domestic Operations]-CODI [Internal Defense Operations Center] were operating in São Paulo in 1976 on the hypothesis that he was a superspy in the Soviet secret service, the KGB.

General Golbery, who created the SNI, who made arrests, suspended terms of office and ordered exiles under the Castello Branco government, was never accused of belonging to the Russian spy service. This was a timely invention designed to attack the chief of the civilian household, who intervened in defense of prisoners and paved the way to the open approach for President Geisel. "All of the meetings I had with him in the early years of the Geisel government were extremely cordial and certainly useful," recalled Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns, cardinal and archbishop of São Paulo, an opposition leader who does not conceal his meetings with Golbery, while others either meet with him in secret, or dream secretly of meeting with him.

Film producer Glauber Rocha, who called him a "pure genius" in 1974, is regarded as a tool of the general, but he has never seen him. Only recently he men him "in a dream." "I was with Golbery in an old garage. Outside, bombs were exploding and there were shouts that it was world war three. I was worried, but the general stayed calm and then his profile merged with that of the writer Jorge Luis Borges. He was drawing intricate geopolitical maps with the tip of his umbrella. Then, after the war, he drove off in a red car. My relations with him are mythological."

Radical Rhetoric

Living dangerously, Golbery was one of the first of the Brazilian military to conceive of a strong state to replace the 1946 regime, and one of the first 1964 conspirators to conceive of the need for a strategy capable of bringing the AI-5 dictatorship to an end without a political and social explosion. In this battle which began in 1969, when he became again an anonymous pedestrian on Rio Branco

Avenue, as president of Dow Chemical, he made an obvious observation: "One cannot seek to have all power for all time." The AI-5, with its omnipotent authority, protected corruption through press censorship, violations of human rights, suspension of the right of habeas corpus, and above all, by dangerously centralizing power.

The amendment of the course of the regime would be encouraged by the winning of the presidency of the republic in 1974 by General Ernesto Geisel, but even so, as chief of the civilian household, Golbery experienced serious setbacks. He went so far as to draft an official statement in 1974 in which the government, among other things, admitted that the political dissidents who had disappeared had been the victims of the repressive organs. His document was filed and replaced by a flight of radical rhetoric written by Minister Armando Falcao. Under pressure from his defeats, General Golbery often had recourse to a quotation from an ancient Greek poet: "The fox knows many things, but the porcupine knows only one very important thing." Defeated repeatedly by the foxes, Golbery the porcupine triumphed over them only once, but in the final battle: that which strangled the Frota candidacy and launched Figueiredo as the successor to Geisel. The "important thing" was the open approach, which allowed the regime to adapt to the national will, reiterated at the polls since 1974.

General Golbery allows himself rare moments of intellectual vanity. In one of them, he recounts with pleasure that he developed the concept "of the political act as a work of art" before ever having read the German historian Jacob Burckhardt, author of a book on the Italian Renaissance. In government, he trained himself as a skilful negotiator. He is capable of giving a person he detests the impression that he agrees with hateful arguments, simply by being an attentive listener and an astute manipulator of comments, now courteous, now innocuous, now ambiguous. In the same way, he customarily makes long telephone calls, leaving his interlocutor in the dark as to what he wants, leaving until the very end a discreet comment in regard to some matter which, seemingly irrelevant, is the essential thing. This skill of his is so great that to the surprise of those who presume that he lurks behind every curtain in the Planalto Palace, it can be stated that Golbery rarely talks alone with the president for more than two hours a week. And the denizens of the Planalto Palace do not bore each other with weekend exchanges of visits. And among these, Golbery is a special kind of hermit. He does not go to parties even on weekdays, and only the strict protocol of certain ceremonial occasions will bring him out in formal dress at night, escorting Dona Esmeralda. His wife is admittedly uninclined to any kind of socializing and an avowed friend of animals in general. She has about 500 songbirds and more than 2 dozen species of animals at her home.

Want in His KnapSack

Behind the various tricks and the experience acquired in almost 10 years in power, Golbery has above all the heavy artillery of his cultural background. A fanatic student, he marched with the legalist troops on Sao Paulo in 1932, carrying a copy of the "Critique of Pure Reason," by the German philosopher Immanuel Kant, in his knapsack. And he landed in Naples in 1944 carrying with him to the ruins of Pompeii the romances of Gabriel d'Annunzio.

His intellectual posture led him to create enemies, to whom must be added the victims of his irony. In 1935, for example, he was the young officer who was most dedicated to jeering the integralist colleagues who paraded through the streets of Rio in green shirts shouting "Anauê." He thereby gained the sympathy of the communists, and one of them, Captain Carlos Costa Leite, even tried to recruit him. On the other hand, he earned the antipathy of the integralists, who denounced him as a communist. He was saved by his commander, Captain Salvador Obino.

On the contrary, the militant political action of officer Golbery do Couto e Silva is oriented precisely toward the right. He was the main editor of the "Colonels' Manifesto," which ousted the minister of labor under the Getulio Vargas government, Joao Goulart, in 1952. And he was again the editor of the proclamation in which the three military ministers attempted--but failed--to prevent the installation of that same Goulart, after the resignation of Janio Quadros in August of 1961. Until 8 September 1961, when Goulart took office, Colonel Golbery devoted part of his time to every kind of military conspiracy.

Cold War

Opposed to the installation of Juscelino Kubitschek in November of 1955 by the guard of Colonel Nelson Werneck Sodré, a Marxist historian who was to be suspended in 1964. Against all odds, he worked at the War College (ESG) organizing courses subject to the dark winds of the cold war. "Men of all climes and all races--war is global, men of all ideologies--war is permanent, men of all professions and creeds--war is total," he wrote in 1953. At that same war college he planted the seeds of the doctrine of national security and its corollary, internal or subversive warfare.

The two political books he has written, "Strategic Planning" and "The Geopolitics of Brazil," reveal the thinking of a cold and aggressive warrior, much in the style of conservative European and American thinking. We say this because, despite the intensity of his anticommunism, he warned: "It should not then be believed that the sacrifice of liberty can lead to an increasing security. Beyond certain limits, the liberty sacrificed will lead in turn to a vital loss of security. Slaves are not good fighters- this is the lesson to be learned from tyrannies."

After the installation of Joao Goulart, moreover, he began to devote full time to conspiracy, as one of the directors of the Research and Social Studies Institute (IEPS), an organization located on the 27th floor of the Central Avenue Building. It has not been possible to date to establish precisely how far the IEPS went. Theoretically, it was a study center. Beyond question, it was a central office where files were kept on all of the left-wing leaders (coincidentally, all of the headquarters of the leftist organizations in Rio were destroyed on 2 April). It was probably the refined brain of the cruel Brazilian Institute for Democratic Action (IBAD) a center of political correction. There is evidence that the IEPS made prodigious purchases of publications and newsmen. Finally, it is suspected that it also had simple links with the Anticommunist Movement (MAC), the perpetrator of the victimless attacks. "The IEPS had involvement in various conspiracies," the general admitted at one time.

Exile and Amnesty

In power in 1965, Golbery made a reality of his dream of establishing an SNI, but he found himself ostracized again at the end of the Castello Branco government in

1967, until, unexpectedly, the Costa e Silva government incorporated him in 1969. He was shortly to reappear, and in a case unique in the history of the country, an individual who was one of the main agents in bringing about a swing in the course of the nation on one direction, returned to correct it, orienting it in the other direction. After having brought about exile in 1964, he arranged for amnesty in 1979. This personage, who is more singular than mysterious, betrays no emotion. He zealously protects his family life (he has three children: Vera, Golbery and Zeca). He has a horror of wasting time. He cuts conversation short when he sees that his interlocutor is pursuing a subject of no interest. He is capable of saying something stupid to see if his interlocutor will obsequiously agree. During the harvests of gubernatorial choices, he amused himself by speaking ill of all the main candidates until his interlocutor, smiling, found an opportunity to remind him that he too was a candidate. Merciless to his enemies, he has a vast history of politically liquidating adversaries in order later to treat them kindly when they change their ways. He takes his vengeance, however, insofar as it serves him, without regard to the seriousness of the offense.

184 Words

This same deadly personage is an impassioned reader of Dostoievski and an ardent listener to music, Beethoven above all, and of his works, the fifth and seventh symphonies. He does not like the ninth, the choral symphony, but he never tires of hearing the Emperor Concerto. When he was a patient at the State Public Servants Hospital, he had the record stores in Rio turned upside down in search of a recording of it. He listens to operas, libretto in hand, and he also reads plays. However, he does not go to the theater, and the last time he went to the cinema out of a pure desire to see the film was more than 16 years ago.

Along with an intellectual refinement which enables him to appreciate the French dramatist Jean Anouilh and the painters of the Italian Renaissance (he collects reproductions), he also reveals singular bad taste. His written text is tortured, grotesque and tedious. He admires Euclides da Cunha and perhaps is seeking to imitate his style, but badly. In his "Geopolitics of Brazil," there is one sentence with no fewer than 184 words, a bold venture allowed only the likes of Proust. He dresses without any concern and even with the dark gray suit which is the Planalto Palace uniform, he does not always successfully combine his socks and ties, belts and shoes. His taste in food is unrefined and since 1975 he has been on a diet. He drinks whisky and pays no attention to the brand of wine. He was beaten down by his physicians and slowly, gradually and certainly ceased smoking. He switched from Continentals, without a filter, to Hiltons, and then to Charms, and before giving up, used a cigarette holder.

Golbery will not return to Rio de Janeiro. He now has a property outside Brasilia, on the road to Goiania, where his wife raises plants and animals ranging from goats to armadas and agoutis. There, he has no telephone and the route is not marked. There is every indication that the eminence will leave the regime, with his historic boldness, is about to wind up his political chairmanship. With the open approach in process, a future presidential succession means for him a lack of ambition for the job and no chance at winning it. Already, the favorite mentioned for the post is the head of the civilian household, Minister Delfim Neto, provided he can master the imperial literary dragon. With the cycle, that of "the political act as a work of art,"

complete, Golbery do Couto e Silva will go home. And when he dies, it will certainly be possible to repeat what the Austrian Prince Metternich said on learning of the death of Talleyrand, the diabolical French chancellor of the first half of the 19th century: "Talleyrand is dead. It remains to be seen what benefit he hopes to derive from this fact."

The Secret Library

Books are General Golbery do Couto e Silva's mania. Between his official residence in Ipe and his home, he has about 10,000 volumes, and at his house in Jacarepagua, in Rio de Janeiro, they are crowding even the dining room. There is everything on the shelves in this library, which the general prefers to preserve from the eyes of the curious. "I don't like people to see my books," Golbery has often said. "Those who see a person's books can read his mind."

From the books visible, the general's mind, if it does not become penetrable, at least seems less fearsome. In one corner stands "The Soviet Military Doctrine," the cold war classic by Raymond Garthoff. In another one sees James Joyce's "Finnegan's Wake"--"a book I do not understand," as Golbery himself says. Apart from the classics, he has a vast collection of military writings as well, thanks to which he taught a course in Paraguay in 1947 in which he drew freehand the plans of 47 famous battles. Among the art books, there is "Italian Painters of the Renaissance," by the critic Bernard Berneson, unpublished in Portuguese. Obviously, he has Stalin's "Complete Works." Surprisingly, in a way, he has in the pile of books "to be read" the volume "What Is This, Comrade?" by the former terrorist Fernando Gabeira.

Scribblings and Punctuation

For the government employees of the Planalto Palace, the general's shelves are a kind of cultural reserve army. What cannot be found in the bookstores in Brasilia can be found there. A test case--two weeks ago, a young man needed the young people's classic "Treasure Island" by Robert Louis Stevenson for a school project. The next day the chief of the civilian household brought him an American pocket edition in his briefcase.

Unlike most booklovers, Golbery is fearless. He lends his books. Even his annotated books. Perhaps he does this in the certainty that his scribblings are incomprehensible, for he rarely writes in the margins, limiting himself to the addition of exclamation points and other punctuation marks or mere dashes. One simple word written on a page of "The Destiny of Brazil," written by the Belgian priest Michel Schooyans, is one of the few cases to date providing evidence of the vanity of this discreet and purposely mysterious individual.

Father Schooyans, an opponent of the Brazilian regime, of the general and his works, admits on page 46 of his book that "Golbery's prodigious erudition does not threaten either his capacity for synthesis or the originality of his thinking, always oriented toward the problems of his country." Beside this statement, in his tiny script, Golbery wrote: "Thanks."

The chief of the civilian household has a small apparatus to supply this library. At its heart is his secretary, Dona Lurdinha, who manages his accounts at various bookstores in Brasilia and Rio. In addition to this, the general also has a network of purchasers abroad. They are the answer to the general's healthy mania: a horror of translations.

In 1974, he was concerned because he could not obtain a copy of "La Storia," a romance by the Italian Elsa Morante, and he refused to write for the translation. "A bad translation, apart from hindering understanding, is irritating because you know that the truncated phrase contains an idea but one cannot get at what it is," the general says.

A Longstanding Thirst

Golbery reads at least a book a week. He does not have insomnia, because if his sleep is interrupted, he goes to the library, persuaded that he has succeeded in stealing some time from the night. Certain books, on subjects he knows, he finishes in a matter of hours. Others, which intrigue him, take months, as is the case now with Henry Kissinger's "Memoirs," of which he has an autographed copy. However, he is thumbing through a copy given him by a friend.

Russian roulette is favorable to trying to please General Golbery with gifts--he returns both impudent trifles and valuable gifts. Books, however, he never sends back. This old passion crystallized at the end of the 1940s. Then, absolutely without money, Golbery was forced to interrupt his purchase of the volumes in the "Braziliiana" Collection, dedicated entirely to Brazilian problems. He even lost the volume in which various European travelers depicted the Brazilian costumes of the 18th century.

In 1974, shortly after the Ernesto Geisel government was installed, the Ministry of Education began a program of reprinting works essential to an understanding of the history of Brazil. And it brought out the last volumes again. Who was behind this publication program? It was just another of General Golbery's schemes.

What Golbery Says

General Golbery speaks like any other mortal. His spoken statements do not have the extravagant and tortured style of his texts. His talk is good humored and frequently ironic, marked by a mixture of Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro accents, as well as the phrasing of his generation. He says "theng" instead of "thing," for example. He never interrupts an interlocutor, except in one of his rare moments of visible fury. In such a case, he listens until he perceives the central line of his interlocutor's reasoning. Once this is clear, he cuts the statement short where it is and rebuts it. Apart from giving out interviews, he has achieved a feat rare in Brazilian political life: even those who have access to his office to discuss government matters say as little as they can about what he says. They know that the price of indiscretion will be a closed door. Thanks to this, General Golbery has succeeded in becoming simultaneously one of the most powerful and least understood personages in Brazilian political life in the last 10 years. Below we quote 65 statements made by General Golbery. They have been gathered from the most widely varied occasions over the course of the past 15 years, some from conversations lost in digression, and others from hasty dialogues during political crises. Published for the first time, they reflect the thinking and the personality of the gray eminence of the regime.

On the More Open Government Approach

I would like to get the skeletons of those who have disappeared out of my closet. I want them out of there. Let them stay on the lawn there in front of the Planalto Palace. There will be a period of terror, of horror, but the problem is fading. If the bodies remain here, the problem will not end so soon. (In May of 1974, when the first list of those who had disappeared was published, creating a problem which did not seem to have ended until 1979, after the amnesty.)

It would have been better if the open approach had begun in 1972, coinciding with the period of optimism about development.

The open approach is not a new idea. It is a complement to an old idea, which lay at the origins of the Castello Branco government. The political process launched in 1964 had a doctrine and a complex of goals which were abandoned with AI-5. With the detente, President Ernesto Geisel took up the ideas of the Castello government again.

We will attempt a gradual relaxation. No one has yet achieved it. If it is achieved, fine. If not, a period of state violence will ensue, followed by a reaction. Then we will all go to the stake, except for papa here, who will be old. (In 1974.)

The Brazilian administration has had periods of concentration and dispersal of power alternating successively. The maximum of concentration occurred at the end of the empire. The republic reduced concentration, but its power splintered in the 1920s. The New State concentrated it again. The 1946 regime deconcentrated power and splintered in 1963. In 1964, a new concentration began, which became more profound with AI-5. Now, what the open approach means precisely is deconcentration.

We were following the path of the black hole of stellar space. Following AI-5, the Planalto Palace began to concentrate power in such a way that all the power would end up focused on the Planalto Palace itself. It issued so many orders that, in an absurd projection, it ended up commanding only itself, and no one else. The energy would come to focus in such a way as to disappear, as happens with the black hole. Just imagine: an increase in the number of taxis in Curitiba depended on a decision by the Planalto Palace.

With centralization, a point was reached at which we decided about things we did not understand and made decisions which we knew were useless.

The Brazilian businessman often asks for something which is a contradiction in terms. He wants a government which is at the same time weak in controlling the economy and strong in the direction of social policy.

One cannot shut a closed door.

On the Military

All of the great crises in military circles coincide with periods of lack of modern equipment.

The withdrawal of the armed forces from the direct presence of political activity is necessary, among other things because if they withdraw, they can be called upon to intervene.

As a result of troop reductions, the army would have better material equipment.
(3 May 1966.)

On the Press

Press censorship resolves no problem. It may even begin on the basis of a logical line, in an emergency. Then it loses the guideline and remains in the hands of inexperienced government employees. So censorship gives rise to greater evils than the lack of it. For example, if the government censors news about irregularities, those with an interest in committing them feel safer in doing so. (In 1972.)

With the lifting of censorship from O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, neither a leftist newspaper nor one hostile to the regime will emerge. It will remain the conservative journal which it is. More conservative than I. Today, instead of the censored texts, O ESTADO publishes the verses of Camoens and the readers think that there was an important message there. There isn't always. (In 1973.)

Censorship has ended but the law has not. Or do you believe that the laws do not apply to the press? (In justification of the decision to bring charges against the weekly PASQUIM, in 1977.)

The press has a mania for quoting "sources." This source says, that sources says. Now what is the value of this term? If a person says something and does not want his name to be published, it is because he does not want to take responsibility for what he says. Then either the journalist takes responsibility or he does not. If he does, he has no reason to transfer the responsibility to the "source." He assumes it, he or the press organ for which he works. If he does not take responsibility, let him not publish the statement.

From the way decisions are made in the newspapers, I believe that your journalists are in fact very "liberal." (In ironical comment on the centralization of decisions by the editorial boards of Brazilian newspapers, periodicals and broadcasting stations.)

Left and Right

The left is indispensable, inevitable. Something like the salt of the earth.

Left and right suggest a geometric figure difficult to utilize in politics. Instead of imagining a straight line, with the left at one end and the right at the other, one should imagine the shape of a horseshoe, with the left and the right closer to each other than to the center. This explains why they sometimes act in tacit alliance.

Young men join the left for three reasons: idealism, opportunism, and the desire to be a hero.

In politics, it is difficult to be something permanently. In general, one is one thing or the other for the time being. Few individuals are truly leftists or rightists. They are simply in the left wing or the right wing.

On the SNI

Carlos Lacerda said that the SNI didn't work on Mondays because there were no newspapers to clip, since many of them did not publish on that day. This was slander, but the truth is a good part of what can be learned, even in an intelligence service, comes from the newspapers.

The reports may be true or false. The true ones have their own value, reflecting something unchangeable, that is the truth. But the false ones are richer. They reflect the desired in the interests of the inventors--or the distorters, as well as the interests of those who pass them on. Sometimes there is more information in the false report than in the true one. When I read the newspapers, my wife often asks what this or that report means. Very often I say that it is a lie. She once asked me why I read them, knowing that so many of the reports were lies. Well, I did so to know what lies were being told.

One should never underestimate the capacity of the enemy to infiltrate. Remember the sweetheart of Trotski's secretary. He was Ramon Mercader, one of Stalin's agents, and he killed Trotski.

An intelligence service which meddles in field operations falls on its face. Look at the case of the CIA during the invasion of Cuba in 1962.

Files are not cleared, and information is not suppressed. It accumulates, like geological layers.

What is not evident does not exist. Things must emerge. If they do not, they are only lies. (About certain reports.)

Castello as President

Within this gamy style, he may do well in many things, but not in the presidential succession. This requires a decision made in advance so that people can take a whole series of steps. (During the Castello government, on Castello himself.)

I pay no attention. I only regret the reflection this casts on Figueiredo, Heitor and Leitao. (When he was warned of the campaign being waged against him in the ministry of army in October 1965. Heitor Ferreira is now Figueiredo's secretary. Then Colonel Leitao, chief of the federal police, is in private business today.)

There is something called a spring. A spring broke. When the spring breaks, it is useless to seek to maintain the rhythm, working Saturday and Sunday until late into the night. There is no point. (When Costa e Silva was nominated for the presidency in 1966.)

You gave your support. That is true--you never could cease to do so. Now, I do not give my support. I find it a sad solution. I will engage in neither sabotage nor conspiracy, if only because it would serve no purpose. Thus, Mr President, you have full freedom, and I beg of you to excuse me. (Talk with President Castello Branco on 11 May 1966, after the nomination of Costa e Silva. Just previously, the chief of the military household, Ernesto Geisel, had come to present his resignation. And the following was Castello's response: "You have nothing to do with Costa e Silva. You work for me. Thus, you will create difficulties for me by leaving. Difficulties in replacing you and difficulties in explaining your resignation.")

If Castello had dismissed three or four of Costa e Silva's supporters at the beginning of 1964, the president could have done what he wanted.

I did not know how it would happen. But I knew that the Costa e Silva government would come to an end with AI-5.

The Medici Presidency

There is support being organized for the candidacy of General Ernesto Geisel. Meanwhile, opposed to that, there is only the possibility of extending President Medici's term. Here the question is not between Medici and Geisel, but the extension of the term in itself. If it were possible to extend the president's term and if Medici wanted it, we would support it. Otherwise, the very existence of the concept of extension aids Geisel. For with the idea in existence, if some candidate were to appear, he could not represent himself as an alternative to Geisel. He would inevitably be an opponent of Medici, and this is bad for any candidacy. (In 1971.)

Palace Counsels

When there are more than two interim governments, things come to a halt. Two is the limit.

We need a good man for supply, another for transportation and an accounting of it of the State Bank. (During the Castello Branco government, when the president told him he would intervene in the government of Guanabara and appointed him intervenor, telling him to "go there, four abreast, and take over.")

Be careful not to make the summary longer than the text. (A jocular suggestion repeated when in fact he had been given a summary longer than the original.)

One must always have a guarantee. A general on wheels can take over any command in 24 hours.

The machine of government must have an unaffiliated individual who thinks only of the task of planning, and who knows how to think. Who knows how to plunge into the future, into doctrine, to pursue a course.

On the day Janio Quadros resigned, someone should have locked him in a bathroom in the Palace.

In politics, strength is the reflected image of power. One may have power, but without its image, lack the corresponding strength. The opposite can also happen: there can be an image, and thus the strength, without real power.

People promulgate these detailed decrees and tie up the present administration, without the benefit of tying up the earlier governments.

I call the president Mr President. (Explaining how he addressed Castello Branco, his elder, Geisel, his school comrade, and today General Figueiredo, younger than he.)

Counsels of Wisdom

In general, the king is clothed. He who was naked is a child.

It is amusing to see how mechanical reason is attempted in politics. For example there is the simplistic notion according to which by asking for more one gets less. Now it is difficult to say exactly where more becomes an impossibility. This is because when one asks for what cannot be negotiated, one gets nothing. Or rather, one risks being shown the door.

In the majority of decisions, all that is decided is to make a decision.

Brazilians do not like the operational stage of projects.

If anyone gives you a detailed account of a dialogue between two other persons--and if he is not one of them--you can be certain there is a lie there.

Don't interrupt a person telling you a story you have already heard. Let him continue to the end. No story is ever recounted in the same way twice and it is always good to have one more version. Apart from that, it is impolite to interrupt others.

Worries do not exist. It is we who create them.

Anyone who listens has the right to question.

Machiavelli was not Machiavellian. He was clear thinking.

If necessary, do as the Indians do. In order not to leave a trail, proceed along the side, on one foot only, eliminating your traces.

It's strange. People react irrationally to dialectical thinking. So much evil is said about Marxist dialectics that dialectics is confused with Marxism which is asinine.

What amazes me is to see a person defend in my presence an idea precisely opposite to that he himself defended a half hour earlier.

When you are talking with a person and are amazed by his optimism, look closely: it is self-justification.

Sometimes you do a person a favor by not telling him something. Those who have information feel frustrated if they can't recount it to a third person.

It is necessary to have the next step--at least--always in mind.

Face it. (Phrase often used by General Golbery, meaning that the individual should shoulder the consequences of what he says or does.)

Gobery on Golbery

In 1935, the integralists classified me as a communist. If they could only see.

I was never mysterious. I am merely a discreet individual. Now that they have invested this, I find that mystery has been incorporated into my image. This has its advantages.

What good would it do to try to explain that I am not responsible for inexplicable things? It is better to let people believe that I am capable of unbelievable things.

I do not give interviews. That is my mystery. Why should I put an end to my own mystique?

If I had time, I would write an essay entitled "The Ineradicable Signs of Conspiratorial Activity."

It is even good to live in retirement, writing criticisms of books. (In 1971.)

RECORD CROP EXPECTED IN CENTER-SOUTH, PROSPECTS IN NORTHEAST DISCUSSED

Sao Paul VISAQ in Portuguese 9 Mar 81 pp 52-53

(Text) Another Record Harvest?

The harvest of another record crop in the Central-South region has begun. Exceeding last year's harvest is still no guarantee, however, of full domestic supply. This is why Ministry of Agriculture technicians are focusing their attention as of now on the development of the harvest in the Northeast, which despite its modest contribution to the total national grain harvest will be the pointer of the scale. A good harvest in this region will relieve the government of the burden of needing to purchase food-stuff supplies.

The greatest increase in the 1980-1981 harvest, as compared to the 1979-1980 farm year, is seen in beans, where the harvest of irrigated crops will be 30 percent greater than the preceding year, reaching a total of 1.3 million tons, despite the small loss in Paraná, due to excessive rainfall, and in Pernambuco, Bahia, because of the drought. In all, however, these declines should not exceed 8 percent of the national harvest, according to the calculations of the Production Financing Commission (CFP). The excellent development of the irrigated crop harvest, in any case, does not suffice to reassure Minister of Agriculture Amaury Stabile as to the supply of the product this year. Now it is necessary to bring in a good harvest of nonirrigated crops as well, 20 percent more than that achieved last year, in order to avoid waiting lines.

The available figures, as this harvest begins, show rises in production of cotton, corn and soybeans. Where rice is concerned, the weather developments in the first half of March should define whether the harvest is equal or superior to that of last year. This is because of the risk of an absolute lack of rainfall in the Center-West, characteristic of what the producers in the region call "summer weather," deadly for this crop at this time. Next to beans, the crop expected to show the greatest increase this year is corn, with expansion of about 15 percent from a crop of 19.2 million tons to something like 22 million, not counting the production in the Northeast, which should bring domestic production this year to about 24 million tons.

An increase of 3 percent in production as compared to the last harvest is expected for the soybean and cotton crops. In all, the grain harvest in the Center-South this year should come to between 51 and 52 million tons. And with a minimum harvest of 4 million tons in the North and Northeast, this will bring the domestic total to a new record level, with a harvest of a little less than 55 million tons, with the possibility of reaching nearly 58 million, if weather conditions are favorable for

a good harvest in the Northeast, unlike the last 3 farm years, which were characterized by droughts which frustrated the prospects for self-sufficiency in the region where the main crops were concerned.

Price Incentives

It will not be for lack of incentives, however, if farmers fail to plant a larger area than in preceding years. The minister of agriculture has announced the decision of the National Monetary Council to increase the minimum prices for the main farm products of the region by an average of 194.9 percent, stressing that "thereby, the rural producers in the Northeast are fully motivated, needing only regularization of the winter, that is to say, the advent of adequate rainfall, before putting the seeds in the ground."

In fact, the farmers in the Northeast are bitter about the surprises the winters in the last two years have brought them. Last year, for example, January began with torrential rainfall, leading to euphoria throughout the region. The planting was done, but beginning in February the recorded rainfall began to drop off desperately. The result was a "green" drought, with water enough only to allow the partial development of the crops by the end of the month. As a result of this, the planting of the Northeast crop has shown a lag in major producing states such as Pernambuco, Ceara and Bahia. Some regions in such states as Piaui, Alagoas, Sergipe and Paraiba, as well as Pernambuco, have had good rainfall and the planting has already been done. In general, however, the crop is already showing a small lag.

If the rainfall cooperates, the production in the Northeast of beans, cotton and sorghum may set new regional records, according to the projections of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to this, the CFP has made some innovations in the minimum price policy for castor and other types of beans in the Northeast. These other beans include the common cowpea and the dwarf kidney bean, with adjustments of 188.2 percent and 180 percent for the respective minimum prices. For the castor bean, the CFP also decided to establish two minimum prices--one for the Northeast and the other for the Center-South. The new minimum price for castor beans in the Northeast represents an increase of 254.9 percent over the price prevailing in the area and it is 53.4 percent above the level prevailing in the Center-South.

Purchasing Units

While awaiting the final outcome of the harvest in the Northeast, CFP technicians are preparing to tour the main producing areas in the Center-South, on the farm frontier regions, making bids through intermediaries in order to insure the rural producers at least a guaranteed official minimum price. Forty-five mobile purchasing units--already known as povocs--are to visit 242 municipalities to facilitate the marketing of the harvest in the regions which have most difficulty doing so.

Purchases are carried out speedily in these units, with a simplified process in terms of bureaucracy and product classification, with payment being made at the time of purchase and the producer also being compensated for the freight costs of transporting production from the farm to the storage area. These special operations began early in March and are being used for the purchase of unhailed rice, corn, soy and other beans, the main annual crops in the Center-West and the North.

The desire of the government, according to Minister Amaury Stabile, "is to guarantee payment of the minimum price to the producers, by every possible means, in the localities to which access is difficult and where the lack of infrastructure hinders marketing. This was achieved last year." Apart from reimbursement for freight, the price the producer receives at the mobile purchasing units is the minimum net price, that is to say, free of any discount pertaining to the ICM [tax on movement of merchandise], IAPAS [Institute for the Administration of Social Assistance and Welfare] or other costs. The mobile purchasing units will be distributed throughout seven states and one territory: Goias (13), Mato Grosso (8), Rondonia (7), Para (5), Maranhao (4), Mato Grosso do Sul (4), Acre (2) and Amazonas (2), with their periods of activity varying depending on the dates of the harvest and marketing seasons.

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COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR RELAXATION OF POLITICAL RESTRAINTS

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA NOCHE in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 3

(Commentary by Rene Abeliuk H.)

[Text] On 11 March the new constitution enters the first stage of its phasing-in, a lengthy process that the authorities term "a transition period," at the end of which a fully democratic system is to be operating in Chile.

This phasing-in of the Constitution of 1980 is based on its temporary provisions (markedly different in fundamental ways from the permanent provisions), on the organic laws that must be promulgated, some of them as important as, or more important than, the constitution itself, and on the establishment of the new bodies created by it.

This entire process will reach its culmination in 8 years; but even then important elements of the constitution, those involving election of the president and of the first congress, may be largely left in abeyance.

Even with the new constitution now in the process of being "broken in," so to speak, I am among those who have very serious doubts that it will someday allow free democratic activity. This is because of its major technical defects--and I am even setting aside any considerations of a political nature.

As a matter of fact, there are points regarding a constitution that clearly involve political opinion, and consequently diversity of views is valid. Thus, for example, choosing among a presidential, parliamentary, and mixed system; between a bi- and unicameral one; allowing or rejecting reelection of officials; deciding on the federal system of government, etc., are all issues whose solutions have good legal arguments in their favor. As a result, the one finally adopted has to be judged from a purely political standpoint.

However, there are other matters that are wholly technical, and here the problem is not one of a difference of opinion. Now, for the same reason that when I have expressed opinions on matters in which I am not an expert, I have confessed my ignorance, forgive me for pointing out that judging the technical quality of legal texts is in fact my speciality. Precisely what I have primarily been doing for the last 25 years is studying, applying, criticizing and writing about them.

Now, the principal technical flaw in the Constitution of 1925 is easily found, for it was obvious during its life: permitting, and thus encouraging, the existence of minority governments having insufficient public backing, at the same time establishing a mechanism for mutual neutralization of executive and legislative authority.

The various reforms of it had only succeeded in aggravating the problem, but fell short of going to the extreme of the new "constitution." In effect, this last represents an effort to resolve the conflict by uprooting it. To do so, it minimizes the powers of the parliament (the body par excellence representing the various opinions), subordinating them to those of the president of the republic. This, in turn, affects the independence, significance and importance of the other governmental bodies and agencies, with the exception, if you wish, of only one: the Security Council. In this instance, the outcome can be foreseen.

Because the objective of legal texts is to give proper direction to the development of the political, economic and social process, there is no possibility that those of us who believe this are able to view optimistically the taking effect of the new constitution.

However, to be fair, I must acknowledge that although it certainly is not customary, social reality and the course of history often so powerful that they overcome and rise above even unsuitable legal text.

A very well known, famous, case is what happened with the Code Napoleon, which, despite its antiquity and the imperfections it has thus retained, has needed very little modification because brilliant decisions by French courts created, on the basis of it, a new, up-to-date body of law of great practical usefulness.

Now, for it to be said in truth that a transition is taking place, there must be some change. Clearly, the so-called "modernizations" are not enough; for they simply entail the extension of the present social-economic model to all spheres of national life. Moreover, they were, and are, being carried out with or without a new constitution, as evidenced by the latest measures involving education and professional associations.

The change must be, then, political. I think there is where we would find the key to the period we are entering next Wednesday.

Thus, beyond constitutional texts and the many changes occurring in national and international life, the fundamental fact for the country is the immediate need of a relaxation of political restraints. As I have suggested in other articles, there are ways of initiating it, such as promptly issuing the law for political parties.

I believe that if this relaxation of political restraints is not begun, we will soon be realizing that the new constitution has solved none of the country's basic problems.

NEWSPAPER QUESTIONS PINOCHET ON PAST RESULTS, FUTURE PLANS

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA NOCHE in Spanish 8 Mar 81 pp 14-16

[Interview with Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet by Maria Eugenia Oyarzun in Santiago: "President Pinochet Emphatically States: 'I Am Neither a Dictator Nor Have I Exercised a Dictatorship"'; date not given]

[Text] "I am a friend to my friends and an enemy to my enemies." Tea, sympathy and frankness in an hour's conversation with LA TERCERA.

"There will be no political opening. I will not authorize the return of any politician."

"I do not believe flatterers. I think they are always concealing something from me and present things in a good light."

"When my life come to an end, I would just like people to say of me: 'This man spent his life well.'"

Forty-eight hours before assuming the presidency for an 8-year term, Pinochet discussed both the past 7 and 1/2 years and his plans for the coming years for an hour with LA TERCERA.

It seemed an impossible mission, to get an interview with the president, Gen Augusto Pinochet, in the midst of his many tasks as chief of state, added to in the past few days by the preparations for the ceremony on 11 March during which, at the same time the new Constitution goes into effect, General of the Army Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, 65 years of age, will be sworn in as the 28th president of Chile for a constitutional term of 8 years.

In a military uniform, the president received us, smiling. We said to him: "Mr President, we thought that getting an interview with you was an impossible mission because you are so busy at the moment..." He replied: "Yes, it was. I agreed to talk only with you and for the last time because I am going to break my appointments with all the reporters of La Cepucha. Yesterday I worked until 0030 hours on your questionnaire. One of my granddaughters said to me: 'God, how late you go to bed, grandpa.' And I was here at 0700 hours on the dot. Furthermore, just one of your questions took hours to answer... And there were many things that I could not say because it would have meant anticipating my message, on which I had worked very hard."

Then he invited us to come into the little dining room on the 22d floor of the Diego Portales Building which for 7 and 1/2 years he has used for breakfasts, lunches and snacks, often with a few guests, and which he will give up on Tuesday, since on

Wednesday, 11 March, his office will be at La Moneda, the house built by Toesca for the presidents of Chile.

"Let your reporter take photographs of this luncheon," the president invited us, and Jaime Bascur complied at once.

Then, after an "off-the-record" conversation during which various current issues were discussed while waiting for tea, President Pinochet agreed to answer questions without any previously prepared questionnaire. In an informal manner and simply, on occasion with passion and also at other times with firmness, he responded to all our concerns.

The answers to the 12 questions prepared beforehand by LA TERCERA were turned over to us in advance in writing.

I Am Not a Dictator

[Question] Mr President, your opponents have often described you and still describe you as a dictator. Have you ever felt yourself to be a dictator?

[Answer] A dictator is someone who exercises a dictatorship. There has been no dictatorship in this country. I have exercised none. With a controller's office, with a watchful public, with a free press, with a government junta that is at my side and with an institution to which I belong and which keeps watch over what I do, how could there be a dictatorship and how could I be a dictator? No, I definitely do not feel that I am a dictator.

Friends and Enemies

[Question] Referring to foreign policy, the president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, once gave notice that he would be a friend to his friends and that he would treat his enemies as such. Have you applied or do you apply this same philosophy to your opponents and partisans in this country?

[Answer] But of course. I have always said so. I am a friend to my friends and an enemy to my enemies. Nations cannot follow any other policy. Indifference is not becoming. One is either a friend or an enemy. Indifference appeals to no one.

[Question] Then — excuse us for interrupting — is not the report published in a weekly to the effect that after the 11th there would be an "opening" and that you would authorize the return of certain politicians like Aniceto Rodriguez, Renan Fuentesalba and Eugenio Velasco true?

[Answer] No, [President Pinochet said decisively, adding] I am an enemy of those people and they hate me. They are not going to return. Those bastards are liars. They tell nothing but lies. And if we let them return to Chile — as has happened with others we let come back — they will not keep their promises to stay out of politics. They tell nothing but lies.

[Question] Do personal attacks bother you?

[Answer] Look, when your finger hurts and the pain goes on and on, in the long run you get used to it. At first these attacks bothered me. They dragged in my

family, my children; they said some of the most offensive things about me one can say to another human being. Now they don't bother me. They will go on saying such things because they are bastards. But there is compensation for all this when I see the country, when I visit the villages, the cities. And humble women approach me with their infants in their arms. I am sincerely moved. I am very sensitive and everything affects me. There are times when I give away everything I have on me, even my pen. I feel the popular support and this feeling of support gives me heart to give of myself as I do. I told you that I have been here since 0700 hours and I haven't moved from the spot.

Flattery Doesn't Move Me

[Question] What gets to you most, criticism or flattery?

[Answer] Thank God, flattery doesn't move me. I swear it! When some people come to flatter me, I never reply. I thank them, but I never reply. I accept criticism and am thankful for it when it is constructive. Every day, before I go to bed, I make an analysis. It has nothing to do with contrition (he smiled), but with everything that has happened during the day. Criticism helps me when it is healthy criticism. When someone criticizes me, I say: O.K., that was wrong, but what would you have done?

This Man Spent His Life Well

[Question] A large section of the country maintains that you have the essential qualities of a leader. Do you consider yourself to be a charismatic man?

[Answer] When I was studying general history, I remember part of it was devoted to analyzing the circumstances [that give rise to] and the characteristics of a chief, or leader as you put it, and, actually, those qualities that make a man charismatic include such a large number of elements that I wish I possessed even some of them. I would be satisfied with a half of 1 percent of them. We military men who took over the government in September 1973 have limited ourselves solely to performing our duty of saving the nation, devoting to this effort all our energies and all our vigilance. This has been and will be the sole motivation that will always guide our steps.

[Question] If you had to be compared with a historical figure when the history of this era is dispassionately written, with whom would you like to be compared?

[Answer] I am a professor of history. And I told you that I have studied the great captains or leaders and their moral, intellectual, physical and mental qualities. I say that, if God gives me a half of 1 percent of the qualities they had, I will be satisfied. I am a person who has had the good fortune to lead the country. Do you think they are going to compare me with this one or that one? No! When my life comes to an end — and I am a man of 65 and, as much as one would like to have the gift of them, you can't be blessed with many years... but, as I was saying to you, when my life comes to an end and I am on the other side, I would merely like people in this country to say: This man spent his life well. Nothing more. I don't think of myself as a great man. I feel that I am a normal man, a man who has been lucky that confronted me with a problem, that I have resolved it with the aid of my lucky star and that God has helped me.

Suspicious

[Question] Someone who knows you fairly well once told me: "The president does not by any means believe what people say to him. He believes 5 percent of it. Then, when this 5 percent is added to another 5 percent and yet others until they make up 100 percent, he decides." Is this report true?

[Answer] It certainly is. I do not believe flattery nor do I believe that people tell me the whole truth. I believe that they are always concealing something from me. I believe that they always present things in a good light. That is why I alone decide, when the idea or concept or situation we are in is very clear in my mind. For example, the university situation. I spent 2 years talking with people about it and studying the problem. And the result is the fruit of thorough analyses.

[Question] Many people say that [your advisers] don't tell you the whole truth and that there is an economic team that is really in command, not you.

[Answer] Look, Maria Eugenia. I know that a lot of people believe that. But even if it were so, and it isn't, do you believe that, if I had not been convinced and if the decision had not come from me, they could have resisted when I brought into play all the big economic measures? Those big economic measures which cost me a lot because people at my side told me that we would have to pay a high social price for them and urged me to change my mind. Do you believe that, if I had not been convinced of the efficacy of the measures, I would not have modified them? However, I stood firm. I stood firm because I was convinced. Just think, I am a man who has studied law, economy and international law. I have studied all my life. And now I am studying these problems. I have always studied. I can delegate authority. But it is one thing to delegate authority and another thing to resolve problems. Thank God, I am familiar with the whole country. Never during these 7 years have I stopped being concerned over national problems. Therefore, it is not true that I do not keep myself informed as to what is going on in the country.

The Grateful and the Ungrateful

[Question] What has been the most grateful task [you have had to perform] during these 7 and 1/2 years? What has been the most ungrateful?

[Answer] The grateful tasks... When I see the inflation rate drop, when I see a village and more villages and people of modest means with their own homes, when I see the number of jobs increasing and unemployment dropping. It pleases me when I go to a town and the women hand me their children. This is very touching. And now the ungrateful tasks? There are misunderstandings and undeserved criticisms. But we must not forget that private and special interests are also at stake... We might also mention adverse propaganda. But it is now of no importance because it is repetitive, full of slander, lies and defamation. It would be better not to concern oneself with it.

There Is No Political Opening

[Question] What will be the roles of the Armed Forces and the Police after 11 March?

[Answer] There will be no changes. The Armed Forces and the Police provide guarantees and security. There will be no major participation of the Armed Forces in the government. Some of the Armed Forces and the Police are now integrated into the government. But to imagine that there will be a political opening is something very far from reality. There will be none. So the gentleman who writes in LA TERCERA and is asking for parties and party rule... these are nothing but fairy tales. The country has realized that it doesn't need political parties for the country to progress and for people to be happy! The malcontents constitute a tiny group, consisting of those who have lost their former status! We have made an enormous effort, have brought budgets under control, restored everything to normalcy...

Philosophy

[Question] What is your philosophy for living?

[Answer] I believe that one is born for a purpose and that God sets you a task, something, and then, when you leave this world, you go to join Him, and that is all there is...

Restoration

[Question] For 7 and 1/2 years you have headed the Chilean Government, first as chairman of the worthy ruling junta and then as president. In your opinion, what are the most important achievements of this period? What are, on the other hand, the goals you wanted to achieve but which could not be realized?

[Answer] The 7 years this government has been in effect cover a succession of efforts which it is hard to summarize, but I will try to be as brief as possible.

To familiarize ourselves with the goals the government has attained or its achievements, as you put it, we have to analyze "the national objective" we set ourselves during this period and the annual ministerial programs. In this way everything that has been achieved without the presence of either politicians or demagogues becomes very clearly evident.

Furthermore, not all the government's achievements are deeds that are isolated or disconnected from the rest of our national affairs. Since the country's development is produced gradually and steadily, in order to make a comparison we must consider the situation at the time we took office and the reality of the period we are now going through.

The basic goal that characterized the period that ended with the introduction of the "Freedom Constitution" was national reconstruction.

Thanks to the effort shared by all Chileans, during those years we were able to put an end to the economic debacle in which the country had been floundering up until 1973, an era during which no remedy or possible solution was in sight, at least not in the immediate future.

Today, we have reestablished order in the different national activities. In September 1973 the revolutionary goal of establishing a Marxist-Leninist government

during that period and the violent and generalized politicization of national affairs had produced a big split, not only in terms of coexistence among Chileans, but also within the family.

Nevertheless, during these past 7 years it seems to me that this government's main achievement has been the many advances that have been made in the process of effecting the introduction of the new institutions. While Chile regained its freedom in September 1973, to defend that victory today over the years to come we will have to eliminate all the evils and deepseated, old weaknesses of our institutional system. While we have established economic and social bases for progress and equal opportunity to build a new, stable and vigorous democracy, we dare not forget that our enemies maintain all sorts of contacts, connections and underground political relations. We must not forget that Marxist-Leninism has a timeless strategy. Therefore, our approach must be one of constant vigilance.

Our best argument is the categorical support extended to the Constitution through a plebiscite by the overwhelming majority of Chileans, an event that displayed their approval of this process and will enable us to channel our concrete achievements through the modernization plan, which will produce results capable of vitalizing a "new democracy" for a long time to come.

As regards what has to be done, I believe that there are always new challenges that have to be taken on for any leader really devoted to the service of his country. In any event, there are three areas in which it will be necessary to step up our activities: the specific problem of housing, reduction of unemployment to a minimum and in general we must continue to strengthen and encourage the free initiative of individuals in all domains of national economic activity.

Problems With Regard to Our Image Abroad

[Question] During these years Chile has had difficulties in its foreign relations. To what do you attribute this fact? Do these difficulties exist today?

[Answer] There are two major and profound circumstances that affect this problem:

First, we must consider the fact that Marxism suffered a serious defeat in Chile when we put an end to the silent advance of its totalitarian goals in our country, an action which the people begged the Armed Forces and the Police to take in a thousand ways.

I believe that this was an especially ignominious defeat for a doctrine as eminently expansionist and imperialist as that one. The orchestrated reaction of communist agents and instruments throughout the world is due to this.

I venture to say that those nations subject to the control of Moscow and the front organizations the latter possesses in the world as well as those figures who depend on its orders have been utilized to distort reality in our country.

Second, for those who still believe that democracy is a magic formula, that it automatically and instantaneously resolves a nation's problems, seeing how a young nation was capable of realistically tackling the obligation of strengthening freedom, security, justice and progress for its citizens through a strong and energetic authority must have resulted in great perplexity for them.

Fortunately, this initial atmosphere created by the Marxists was in fact widely dispelled, which is why we must point out how this land was capable of offering an example of a nation resolute and capable of following with firm determination the paths it has traced for itself in a free and sovereign manner.

He Would Even Give His Life

[Question] This coming 11 March the new Constitution, approved by a majority of the people of Chile in the plebiscite held last 11 September, will go into effect. At that time, through that same civic support, you will assume the presidency for a term of 8 years and move into La Moneda. As a man and as a soldier, how do you feel at this time and faced with this new responsibility that you will have to exercise from the home of the presidents of Chile?

[Answer] In moving into the presidential residence as president, I feel in my heart a profound emotion and an enormous responsibility to pledge all my efforts on the altars of Chile's progress and well-being. At the same time I renew the promise I made the country to give even my life, if necessary, for the freedom and grandeur of the nation.

New Institutional System

[Question] In your opinion, what is the relationship between the new institutional system and the application of provisional regulations as of 11 March?

[Answer] On the one hand, it is true that the Constitution is to go into effect this 11 March and with that the legal basis that is the foundation for the new institutional system acquires full force.

However, the institutional system we are constructing consists not only of legal standards, but also of the necessary economic and social conditions to provide full cohesion of these standards with the country's real situation.

Also necessary are reformed civic attitudes that are capable of giving rise to these standards.

We have designated the presidential term that is to begin on 11 March with the introduction of the new 1980 Constitution as "transitional" inasmuch as the Constitution will not be wholly applicable and some of the constitutional provisions today in effect will cease to be so in 1989.

The set of provisions that will regulate government activity as of 11 March is an integral and permanent part of the new institutional system and it is our duty and obligation to gradually and appropriately bring them into full force. This and only this is the reason for the transitional period.

Participation

[Question] To what extent will Chileans in general participate during the next 8 years?

[Answer] The term that is to begin on 11 March represents a phase during which the contribution of citizens should assume a participating role.

However, measures must be contrived to increase citizens' participation in the active life of the country. I believe that it is necessary to affirm that citizen participation is not only manifested through political party action and election campaigns. Quite the contrary, there are many other ways for Chileans to contribute to the advancement of national activities.

I remind you that I have on various occasions said that one of the main channels for directing such participation will be the municipalities, since these entities will constitute the true hubs of public participation. Consequently, laws will determine the transfer of various responsibilities to the municipalities for decision-making purposes, as has already been done in the fields of education and health care.

There Is No Contradiction

[Question] These past few months your government has given us notice that there will be emphasis on the social sectors. Some maintain that this would enter into contradiction with the prevailing economic model. What do you think of this?

[Answer] On repeated occasions I have said that, along with promoting economic development, the government has laid great emphasis on social development, which has been progressing thanks to a realistic strategy including social policies of direct benefit to low income sectors and specific public housing programs, housing subsidies, food programs, full care of minors, welfare pensions, etc.

The country offers the chief evidence of our constant goal to eradicate extreme poverty, creating for that purpose many initiatives that have already borne fruit.

I point out some, such as government funds for food, education, health and housing, which together make up the public expenditure and whose share of the total government expenditure has increased by 83 percent during these 7 years of government.

As far as remaining faithful to the government's economic model is concerned, I believe that the government has already offered repeated demonstrations over these past few years of its firm determination to fully apply the principles of market public economy, which in no event implies — as some of its detractors claim — that the government is abandoning all initiatives in the field of social benefits.

Equalizing Upwards

[Question] Some critics maintain that the wealth is today concentrated in the hands of a few, specifically in those of economic combines. What do you think of this?

[Answer] Since we took over the government on 11 September 1973, it has retained as one of its fundamental goals the providing of a better standard of living for all Chileans by equalizing upwards.

Within this scheme of things, we have promoted a free economic policy based on the individual initiative of private persons and respect for private property and the means of production.

On the basis of these foundations, we have witnessed increasing economic development in terms of which the greatest benefits individuals obtain are directly proportionate to the effort they make and the amount of work they do. We have left behind those times when, through political or administrative pressures, influential labor or business blocs gained unfounded and arbitrary privileges.

It was within this system that large groups that enjoyed tariff protections and other similar administrative measures. It was within this system that abuse and discrimination permitted the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few without, furthermore, its representing real industrial growth or solid economic growth for the country.

Terrorism

[Question] Terrorism, which over the past few decades has been the scourge of the Western world, has affected our country too. Do you believe that these terrorist actions may be stepped up? How can they be combatted?

[Answer] We are convinced that terrorism must be combatted with all available means and by employing methods that are legally legitimate for the war against it. Therefore, there will be no hesitation since what is at stake is the integrity of each and every Chilean.

In any event, it behoves us to remember that in this antiterrorist struggle not only must the government commit itself, but all members of the community, since the compassionate or defensive attitudes of such antisocial elements are responsible for the fact that this social defect has not been more rapidly exterminated.

Relations With the United States

[Question] The current president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and his closest advisers have initiated a new foreign policy. Do you believe that as a result of it our relations with that northern country will improve?

[Answer] Without a doubt the change of government in the United States has been highly significant in terms of world public opinion.

Our country has, in any event, always maintained a clear tradition of respect. We know that any bilateral or unilateral relation that aspires to be fruitful and productive for the nations involved must start from a basis of respect for the sovereignty of nations and peoples' right to self-determination. The foregoing, in conjunction with strict adherence to the legal channels for international relations, is the proper way not only to improve them, but also to join in true, close cooperation, which as of now we hope to develop with that country that has been a traditional friend of Chile.

The Future

[Question] As president of Chile, what do you expect of the people during the next 8 years? What goals have you set for us as national leader?

[Answer] The job we are facing is clearly indicated. We must promote consolidation of the country's social and economic progress, extending their benefits to all Chileans.

We must put within the reach of everyone the necessary means for obtaining, through his labor, the legitimate material well-being and spiritual progress a modern society ought to provide him with.

Without a doubt the path we have followed until now has been of great benefit in connection with this. Therefore, we will go on strengthening the basic role of private initiative and the subsidiary participation of the state in these matters.

This government action will be faithful to the clear legal framework established by the Constitution and will make possible a modernization of our legal structures, at the same time expanding channels of participation in public life for citizens.

In this way we will direct our best efforts toward the attainment of the objective that has inspired us over the years. We will provide Chile with a modern and original set of institutions that will enable it to confidently plan for a future of freedom, justice, security and progress for its inhabitants, in the process producing a stable and vigorous democracy that will be a faithful instrument in the service of those values that should constitute its chief reason for existing.

The Great Challenge

[Question] What would you say to the young people and men and women of this country on the eve of assuming the presidency?

[Answer] Our experience has confirmed a truth that is fundamental for the destiny of nations: Laws are dead letters if their values are not identified with the national spirit; material advances and progress serve no purpose if there are no men and women ready to make use of them for the benefit of everyone; and the challenges of history are insurmountable obstacles if there is no resolute will to overcome them.

Our country today has a future that we view with optimism and confidence. Turning this future into a reality is a job that requires our drive and our action.

So men and women and the youth of our country we are all called on to collaborate on the good of Chile and its children.

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EDITORIAL VIEWS PC AS OUT-OF-TOUCH WITH NATION

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party has decided to resort to the armed struggle against the Government of the Armed Forces and of order headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet. According to cabled reports, the decision was adopted at a meeting held in Mozambique in honor of that state's fifth anniversary.

As usual, the PC [Communist Party] is seeking to justify its action with what is happening in the international arena and on the basis of falsification of what is taking place within our borders. There is no other way of explaining its having indicated that the decision was approved in view of the election of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States and because of the new national political constitution, which, according to them, transforms General Pinochet into chief of state for life.

Ronald Reagan's rise to the top position in the U.S. Government obviously has no connection whatever with the Chilean situation, aside from the adoption by Washington of a more realistic policy in its relations with us. As for the new constitution, it is known that in no instance does it establish a lifetime presidency. On the contrary, it clearly indicates a period of 8 years for the transition to democracy within the framework of the new institutionality.

The Chilean Communist Party is committing a serious error in calling for the armed struggle because this method--as has already been demonstrated--has no future in Chile. The sons of this land feel an innate aversion to violence and illicit activity, and, precisely because of that, the people supported without reservations the establishment of the military regime that overthrew those seeking to destroy our institutionality.

Success will never come to those who think that they can impose their foreign ideas on Chileans, ideas alien to their nature, to their concept of life.

Marxism has no future in our country. It achieved ascendancy with a little over 30 percent of the vote in 1970, and it thus could be termed a political accident. That accident became a tragedy in less than 3 years and left our people permanently immunized against that ideology, which only promotes destruction and chaos.

The leaders of the PC, who are advocating armed struggle in Chile while comfortably ensconced abroad, would do well to visit the fatherland in order to learn the extent of the revulsion their plans awake in the hearts of the entire citizenry.

UJC LEADER EXPLAINS POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Rosa Solsona]

[Text] "The student assemblies for Communist Education are a valuable mechanism for political-ideological work, which have intensified their role in the last school terms," said Ramon Ramon Diapur, member of the UJC [Young Communists Union] National Bureau, when he discussed aspects of this process taking place among the members of the FEU [Federation of University Students] and the FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students] with JUVENTUD REBELDE.

"More than 400,000 students of middle-higher and higher education," he said "have been participating in these assemblies, which are characterized by revolutionary severity in the struggle against shortcomings and conformism since last month and will continue working up to the end of this one."

The youth leader added that these meetings had their greatest effectiveness during the last term, when they served as a framework for the process of revolutionary intensification among university students, which gave continuity and vigor to the traditions of struggle of our student movement.

Evaluating the results of the previous process, he indicated the increase in the level of awareness and radicalization shown by the student body, not only in the universities but also in middle-higher education, where students assemblies for Communist Education are taking place with improved quality.

"Just as in the 1979-1980 term," he continued, "the rank and file committees of the UJC and their members, by their individual actions in these meetings, help them to take place with the required quality by supporting the student organizations and by insuring that they play the role they are assigned.

"The foregoing becomes more important because the individual checkup of Student Emulation is accomplished in these assemblies and both processes need a careful preparation."

Advances

The advances which have taken place in the revolutionary awareness of the Cuban student body in recent times, stimulated by the most intensive ideological struggle waged against the antisocial elements who still remain in our country, make it possible to raise the political processes among the members of the FEU and the PEEM to higher levels.

"The attitude toward study is improving," added Ramon, "denigrating actions such as academic cheating are decreasing and attitudes toward work are improving, particularly among the university youth.

"An improved willingness has been shown in the applications of the students for joining the Territorial Troop Militias [NTT] and in their participation in the plan for collecting their funds. These are a permanent concern of the students particularly those of the higher levels, together with combat training and the operations of the military classes.

"Because of all the foregoing, the assemblies for Communist Education of the present term must be singled out because of their profound educational sense, their high level of severity, which has originated among the student mass itself, and because of the undeniable fairness which must characterize the application of disciplinary measures wherever applicable.

"Within the framework of their realization, improved attitudes, behavior and results are encouraged; problems and shortcomings of the group and of those students, who individually show a negative behavior, are analyzed; disciplinary measures the group may consider necessary to adopt are agreed upon and the main concerns and suggestions are heard."

The purpose of these assemblies are complemented with the individual checkup of Student Emulation, this means that they begin with an analysis of the students and conclude with the selection of the candidates to the gold, silver or bronze awards and the selection of the vanguards of the class.

Finally, Ramon said: "With respect to individual cases of students whose negative attitude and behavior must be discussed, those who show attitudes which coincide with counterrevolution and ideological diversionism, negative positions with respect to study and who have cheated, those who have a weak participation in work activities, those who show an antisocial behavior and repeatedly fail to comply with school and disciplinary regulations and show a recalcitrant lack of formal education, are analyzed with greater intensity."

Student Organizations Express Opinions

Maria Eugenia Llanusa, national vice president of the FEU, referring to the meetings for Communist Education, said: "The most important thing is that the critical spirit and the severity attained during the process of intensification of revolutionary awareness be maintained.

"In those centers of higher education which have already held their assemblies, it is known how shortcomings and errors were indicated, specific measures were adopted in each case, and positive attitudes toward study and research were recognized."

Ivette Vega, national president of the FEEM, explained: "Measures were taken so that the process would have greater depth than during the last school term. Through visits we have made to some assemblies in various provinces, we know that the reports by the FEEM secretaries of the schools reflect the difficulties of the group, something which improves quality."

The FEEM and the FEU convoked and direct this assembly process with the support of the UJC and the institutions and in it the purest and most representative values of our youth, who have given repeated demonstrations of full identification with the principles of the revolution, are instilled among the students.

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ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONALISTS IN ANGOLA NOTED

New Group Ready To Leave

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

(Article by Angel Rodriguez Hernandez)

[Text] Any time one talks about an enjoyable and stimulating trip, this one must be mentioned. Enjoyable because the road to San Antonio de los Banos is a short one, and after traveling a few kilometers farther to a point near the airbase, one reaches the Santiago Figueroa Cruz School, which was our destination.

And we say stimulating also, and above all, because when you get there you will find a group of young people who are an example of discipline and effort in study. Of course, that would not be surprising if we had mentioned earlier that they are members of the third contingent of the Che Guevara Internationalist Teachers Detachment, which will leave for Angola within a few days to continue the praiseworthy work of those who have preceded them.

All one has to do is walk along the school's corridors to see the comradeship and affection that have grown up in those 367 kids, who know they are joined together in a beautiful mission, or to see their open respect for the instructors who have been with them at this school since last September to prepare them better for their approaching task.

Or, if you prefer, we invite you to enter a classroom where, along with the discipline, you will note the attention they pay to each class or lecture, and so that you can bear witness to each individual's active participation when the instructor asks questions or in the progress tests. If you like, you can attend a study period, in which you will see them engaged in extracting even more education than they received during the day.

You can spend a little time watching them practice sports with the energy which they have put into them and which has enabled them in such a short time to develop a team spirit, synchronize movements and plays, and acquire the necessary skill for taking second place as an institution in the recent teachers games at the Enrique Jose Varona Institute and seven first places in sports.

That is easily said, but it required perseverance without at the same time flagging in their attention to other tasks of the greatest importance, such as study. Because

let me tell you that they have had a pass-rate of 98.2 percent. And you can see the highest standings in the grades received on their examinations and tests. They aimed for and achieved a high pass-rate and one of high quality.

Obviously, that was not easy, either. The subjects required much dedication. The lab work and field practice had to be done in the capital or in other teaching institutions located quite a distance away. They had to learn Portuguese and also familiarize themselves with the country where they would live for 2 years.

But talk to them, especially now that the great battle through study has temporarily ended for the group, and they will tell you all this as though it were the most natural thing in the world, because they say that it was the least they could do. They will modestly explain to you how they helped each other, or they will tell you how the instructors were always with them during the study periods and in the conferences on each subject. They will also explain in detail how their comrades who were having difficulty with a particular subject would impose a voluntary schedule on themselves that was always heavier than that of the other comrades and thus overcome the obstacles. Then just see if the visit to that school is not stimulating and enjoyable.

But in addition, you can ask about the cultural activities they organized for relaxation, because they even found time for that. But the main thing is to talk to them: ask them what they think of the work they will be doing, how they view internationalism, and what it means to them to go teach Angolan brothers, and you will see for yourself the solid principles and revolutionary rectitude that characterize them.

Next Saturday those kids will begin leaving for the People's Republic of Angola, taking with them the cream of education as a message of militant solidarity, bearing their discipline, self-sacrifice, and awareness, and with a firm fist for holding unwaveringly aloft the banner displaying Che's effigy, which has been lovingly held in top place by those other inexperienced members of the first contingents.

Two years later, we will welcome them with jubilation, because after having visited them and now that we have talked to them, we are convinced that they will be able to do their job and that they will return victorious from a long stay that will also be stimulating.

School Director Confident

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Report on interview with Miguel Reyes Arguelles, director of the Santiago Figueroa School]

[Text] Although young, Miguel Reyes Arguelles has 25 years of professional experience, and that fact undoubtedly had considerable influence on the fine progress made with activities by the group in the third contingent of the Che Guevara DPI [Internationalist Teachers Detachment], which has been in training at the Santiago Figueroa School since last September. Miguel is director of that school.

We talked to him in his office, and that is how we learned that most of the boarding students are girls and that they will work in 15 Angolan provinces. We also learned that they have just completed the first semester of their third year of study for a

llicantiate in education in the following fields: mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, and history.

The director said, "I am completely confident that this contingent will keep up the prestige earned by its predecessors. Moreover, they are better trained, because they are further along in their studies to be teachers."

The complete training of the kids was assured by having the help of Angolan teachers, who taught them the special Portuguese terms used in their particular fields. This enables them to carry on a fluent conversation concerning the subjects they will teach.

After touching on the subject of training, Reyes emphasized the politicomoral conditions in this contingent. He said, "I feel proud at having worked with a group like this one. It is not easy to find groups as large and cohesive or as disciplined and concerned about their training. This contingent will worthily represent Cuban young people."

The school's director also discussed the great work done by the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the FEU [Federation of University Students], pointing out that it was coordinated work and that it helped the student body, which had come from eight of the country's schools, to adapt rapidly to a strict boarding school system and to an intensive curriculum.

Reyes added that the groups going to each province will be accompanied by a teacher-guide who will be directly responsible for the young people and also oversee each one's training. Several methodologists will also go along. They will be in charge of giving the new teachers technical advice on preparing for and teaching their classes.

The moment for our departure came, and Reyes repeated to us his confidence in the results that will be achieved by those young people. We left there with the same conviction as that felt by Miguel Reyes.

Statements by Four Members of Contingent

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Statements by Elia Moreno Socorro, Lorenzo Dieguez Fernandez, Ernesto Martinez Frimelles, and Megaly Alvarez Romero, members of the third contingent of teachers to be sent to Angola]

[Text] Educating Means More Than Teaching

"Being an educator has special meaning for me, because the work involves not only teaching a human being and training him technically and scientifically, but also



preparing him for life--transmitting to him the best forms of behavior and social conduct. That is why educating the new generations is a beautiful task and more in a society like ours, which is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and therefore seeks the well-being of humanity.

"In our case, the profession of educator takes on a special importance of its own because in response to the internationalist principles of our revolution, we are going to practice our profession in a brother country that needs solidary help--a country to which we are bound by close ties of friendship. In that country we will give our best efforts, knowing that we are cooperating to help the People's Republic of Angola raise its educational level to a higher plane, something that is a basic factor for advancement in the economic and scientific-technical areas.

"We are happy to follow the example of such educators as our Jose Marti and our Fidel, who is a model for the training of present and future generations of Cubans, and that of Che, who was the genuine embodiment of an all-out internationalist and revolutionary." (Elia Moreno Socorro, 21. Special field: chemistry. Will work in Uige Province.)

The Honor of an Internationalist

"Standing on the threshold of becoming internationalists is a great honor for any young person who is aware of the revolutionary process we are experiencing. That is why we, answering the call from the party and the UJC to help raise the educational level of our brother people in Angola, stepped forward and will accomplish the mission, convinced that the work we will do in the land of the unforgettable Agostinho Neto will be the fruit of the historical legacy of our martyrs and leaders of the revolution.

"Fidel said that being an internationalist means paying our own debt to humanity, and that is very true, because when the revolution triumphed, we were subjected to a criminal blockade, and the disinterested cooperation of the USSR and the other socialist countries helped us to be able to withstand and survive that shameful maneuver by imperialism and made it possible for this revolution to continue growing stronger.

"All of that explains why we are leaving with so much determination to fulfill this internationalist mission; that is why it is now up to us to help the brother who



needs it; that is why this honor overwhelms us who are young, revolutionaries, and internationalists." (Lorenzo Diegues Fernandez, 20. Special field: biology. Will work in Bié Province.)

We Will Be Able To Accomplish the Mission

"For all of us there is great pride in the fact that our predecessors in Angola have done a praiseworthy job. The members of the first and second contingents were able to accomplish the task assigned to them by the revolution, and that is why they have raised to such heights the name of Cuba and that of the Che Guevara Internationalist Teachers Detachment.

"Now it is up to us to follow that example and hold high the victory banners that they raised. We will not disappoint the revolution. We feel proud that this mission has fallen on our shoulders, because it shows that these young people are being relied on for national and international tasks.

"The work that we will do is of great importance because we are part of a young revolution that is giving a brother country help and because of the significance that internationalism has for us Cubans, since we have also received the solidary help of brother countries which, like the Soviet Union, extended their hand to us when the imperialists tried to suffocate us with their criminal blockade. There--in Angola--we will educate our Angolan comrades and learn from them, and we will make every effort to hold high the detachment's banner and the name of Che and the revolution." (Ernesto Martinez Primelles, 23. Special field: biology. Will work in Moxico.)

An Experience We Will not Forget

"The work that we will do will be very important inasmuch as the education of the Angolan people is necessary for the mastery of science and technology.

"The primary need in Angola--a country that has suffered centuries of indiscriminate colonial exploitation and whose sons were relegated to the most menial manual jobs, kept completely away from the scientific-technical area, and swallowed up in the worst ignorance--is that all of its children, young people, and adults, who had been condemned to illiteracy or to barely knowing the three R's, should better themselves so that the country can achieve higher levels in its economy and in the cultural and educational sphere.

"That is why it is a matter of pride for us to cooperate so that that brother nation--that repeatedly heroic people and land that has also known Cuban blood--can better itself.



"I already feel a desire to be there, to get in touch with the Angolans, to teach them while also learning about them, and to be filled with experiences. I believe that the time we spend in Angola will be remembered by us always and that we will keep it very deep in our hearts--in the place reserved for beautiful emotions. Our parents are also convinced of this." (Megaly Alvarez Romero, 22. Special field: mathematics. Will work in Lunda Sul.)

letter From Angola

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Letter from Luis Rene Sierra Medina, Cuban teacher in Angola, to DPI members in Cuba]

[Text] Because of its high revolutionary value and the sincere sentiments expressed, we are publishing in its entirety the letter sent by an internationalist teacher to his comrades in Cuba.

Luanda, 26 January 1981
Year of the 20th Anniversary of Giron

Comrades,

Today it is raining a little here in Luanda, something it seldom does. To put it more accurately, it is drizzling. It is early in the morning, and I was not able to go to work.

Activities here are many and varied, as they are there, so I very much appreciate the time spent in writing that beautiful letter to me.

It is undeniable that those who did the actual writing lavished their personal qualities on it, and in each word they expressed their noble feelings of friendship, respect, and solidarity toward all Cuban internationalists and the wonderful Angolan people. Thanks for making me the recipient of such a valuable treasure, which I modestly regard as one of the most eloquent signs of the lofty patriotic, internationalist, and human spirit of which you are the worthy bearers.

But there is more--your letter was not merely the reflection of such noble sentiments on the part of two or three comrades. If it had been, it would not have caused me joy, because it would have made me realize that I am far from being even remotely what it says.

The great satisfaction I feel is due to the fact that it expressed simply and very eloquently the feeling of the entire group--those who added their signatures to it in a manner that was not confused, careless, or disinterested. The 19 signatures were clear, precise, and written in strong, firm, and sure strokes, all of which is possible only if the writing hand is guided by a firm and sure belief in our ideas and our awareness. The day is not far away when it will be up to you to carry out an internationalist mission. It is a task which undeniably exalts man's feelings and enables him to understand more clearly the reality of capitalism, neocolonialism, and imperialism--it enables him to understand the need to struggle more each day, with more tenacity and more earnestness, for the building of socialism, not only in our fatherland but throughout the world. Carrying out an internationalist mission

is how one comes to understand the role played by Cuba in all these years of gigantic struggle and what enables one to see how much one desires, respects, and loves it.

Thank you once again for writing to me, and I assure you that I will try to become as much as possible like the educator you describe--the educator that Fidel is and the educator that Marti was: Marti, to whom I pay tribute always and especially on this day, his birthday.

You must face up to tough tasks at this time, but the main task is study.

I wish you success in your final year.

I wish you success in your further studies.

Regards,

Luis Rene Sierra Medina.

Part of Second Contingent Returns

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Havana (AIN)--A group from the second contingent of the Che Guevara Internationalist Teachers Detachment is returning here after a 2-year stay in the People's Republic of Angola, where its members worked as teachers.

The Cuban young people taught classes in physics, chemistry, mathematics, history, geology, and geography to Angolan students from Luanda, Malange, and Kwanza Sul provinces.

Zoila Franco, director of the Department of Teacher Training and Advanced Training in the Ministry of Education, welcomed 152 members of that contingent at the air terminal.

11798
CSO: 3010

CTC SECRETARY OF PINAR DEL RIO NOTES 1980 RESULTS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 2

[Report on interview with Pinar del Rio CTC secretary Daniel Marrero by Graciela Arbolay: "The Main Objective of the Workers of Pinar del Rio Is to Defend Our Victories and Fight in the Trenches of Production"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] "The integration of the National Guard and defense of our people's victories without neglecting the execution of our production and service plans in all sectors is the main objective of the workers of Pinar del Rio for this year [that celebrates] the 20th anniversary of Giron."

These were the words of Daniel Marrero, CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] secretary general in the province of Pinar del Rio in an interview he granted TRABAJADORES during which he also spoke about the chief tasks the Pinar worker movement worked on in 1980 and the labor organization's prospects for the current year.

"Unquestionably, the year of the Second Party Congress," he noted, "was a time of positive and fruitful effort in terms of the effort deployed by our staff, intermediate managers and province workers in general."

Referring specifically to the tobacco harvest, the union leader said that since August they had begun to work on incorporation of the labor force destined to be used for this activity and that by September 61,300 workers were already committed to work on the sugar cane, tobacco, coffee and vegetable harvests.

"At the present time," Marrero said, "there are 4,330 volunteer workers, grouped into high-productivity contingents, who have been put to work harvesting tobacco. This permanent labor force, which is taking part in the tobacco harvest, along with a large number of workers who daily come to help, without any doubt constitutes a decisive contribution to the attainment and development of the projected tobacco production quota."

As for the obligations contracted for the 1981 sugar cane season, he said that an extraordinary effort has been made to meet the established quotas and guarantee completion by the labor force of cane cutters that is at present participating in the sugar competition. The 2,700 workers who have been mobilized have organized themselves into high-productivity sugar cane battalions and brigades and are

maintaining a much higher cutting rate as well as better attendance and punctuality rates by comparison with the 1979-1980 season.

The labor leader was also abundant [in his praise of] the handling of this year's cane planting and the painstaking attention that had been paid to the rest of the sugar cane chores as well, then noting that 720 of the 925 caballerias [1 caballeria = about 33.5 acres] to be planted in 1981 were included in the spring plan.

"Among the objectives our province's labor movement has set itself for this year, the very first task is the realization of a harvest that is optimal and efficient in all respects, one that we are actually achieving," Marrero said.

The job done by the CTC in the country's westernmost province as regards improvement and organization of the work to be done, wages and the application of wage reform provisions also constituted a priority item last year.

He stressed the fact that, as far as quotas are concerned, a plan for 9,704 was revised and over 19,000 were actually filled, representing an overproduction of 98 percent of the original plan, while, in terms of allocations for payments made to workers on the basis of yield, the province designed a related program for 17,473, actually applying this form of payment to 23,294.

"In 1980 over 98,000 Pinar workers received economic benefits through the general wage reform program, in other words, 66 percent of those now working in the province.

"We can affirm," Marrero went on, "the fact that through development and improvement of the labor organization we have achieved substantial improvements that can be specifically evaluated in terms of the number of workers currently paid through the system of payment based on yield. Likewise, with the application of wage reform we note achievements of an individual nature on the part of each worker and higher earnings and profits as well as increases in production, productivity and efficiency throughout the country."

Speaking of educational activity, the Pinar del Rio CTC secretary said that this province was the first of its size to end the battle for the sixth grade with the graduation of 46,263 workers, while satisfactorily beginning the battle for the ninth grade in which over 10,000 workers are to enroll during this first phase of the program.

He also reported on the steady progress being made in individual and collective competition in the province and pointed out that in 1980 the quality of assembly-line production and services had perceptibly improved and that incentives had been granted all those who were winners in the selection of best workers.

Speaking of the latest Red Sunday mobilization, he said that it enjoyed the biggest turnout and was the most effective labor day celebration we have had, and that over 101,000 workers participated in it, constituting a valuable contribution to the nation's economy.

With regard to the conducting of labor inspections, he said that Pinar del Rio was the first province in the country to complete the process on 30 November and that 448 payment centers and almost 145,245 files were inspected.

Speaking of the job performed by the province's local ANIR [National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts] committees, he said that during the past year they had introduced 1,360 innovations which produced a [favorable] economic balance of 826,821 pesos.

In 1980 Pinar del Rio workers filled about 96 percent of their union quota.

"Generally speaking, we feel," Marrero said, "that, from the point of view of production and services, 1980 was a year of major organization and effort by Pinar workers, basically stimulated as they were by the desire to go to the Second Party Congress with filled technical and economic plan quotas.

With regard to a final question on operational plans for the year that has recently begun, the union leader took up, as fundamental issues, the carrying out of agreements and resolutions stemming from the Second Party Congress and the business of training and organizing the National Guard, toward which a sizable number of districts have already lent their economic support.

He referred to the importance of carrying out this year's technical and economic plan, competitions, applying and improving the economic planning and management system, the battle for the ninth grade, the campaign for the political and economic education of the workers, tasks stemming from the labor organization plan and wages.

11,466
CSO: 3010

LABOR LAW INFRACTIONS REPORTED IN HOLGUIN

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Caridad Lafita]

[Text] The Labor Inspection Bureau's national delegation uncovered over 7,500 labor law infractions in 103 state organizations in the province of Holguin during the period covering January to November 1980.

The major violations involved employment policy, labor rights, wages, social security and labor protection. The first two amounted to 4,235 and 2,170 infractions respectively.

As a negative factor, it was revealed that on the average one out of every 15 workers is not evaluated for the job he holds or is incorrectly rated, thus violating the regulation set forth in Resolution 24 which regulates the worker evaluation system. These infractions lead to improper payment of wages for production or services rendered that are deficient in terms of the required quality and quantity.

A large number of known transgressions involve regulations that govern the granting of time off for workers, since on the average one out of every 18 workers is deprived of this right in the way it is prescribed by limiting the opportunity for proper physical and mental recreation, which works to the detriment of the fitness for work of those involved.

The application of measures affecting wages, has been gradually improving, since only one infraction for every 52 workers has been uncovered. But it should also be pointed out that there were violations of Law 12, which prohibits the creation of new wage precedents, at 53.4 percent of the establishments investigated.

The above-mentioned wage violations involved the payment of over a half a million pesos in excess [of the prescribed limits].

According to information received from the national delegation, Holguin organizations account for a little over 60 percent of the infractions and those that are still pending have to do with the solution of problems of evaluation of and time off for workers. However, a slow response has been observed in replacing the officials guilty of having violated Law 12.

For these reasons, 47 accusations have been filed with the Holguin Controller's Office against organizations guilty of violating Law 12, two against organizations that have inadequately corrected the situation, one for not having reported confirmed [violations] and five for having treated them as offenses covered by Article 397 of the Penal Code now in effect.

As for compliance with the Labor Protection and Hygiene Law, in the course of 126 inspections of organizations in the province, over 5,000 on-the-job violations involving 3,181 pieces of equipment and installations and 182 boilers were uncovered.

The unsafe conditions that exist were grounds for shutting down 78 pieces of equipment and machinery to avoid risks to the physical safety of the workers and the safety of the plants.

When it was demonstrated that these plants had taken less than 25 percent of the steps that must be taken because of the infractions that had been uncovered, it was necessary to file 80 accusations with the Controller's Office to see to it that the administrations of these plants take the appropriate steps.

Up to November 1980 there were 13 fatal accidents in Holguin which caused loss of life to as many workers. The Controller's Office conducted 11 investigations during which the officials responsible for them appeared so that action could be taken against them in accordance with the provisions of the laws now in effect.

At the present time they are working hard to effect a drop in job accidents, since the injuries they produce keep workers off the job for an average of 20 days and account for the fact that an average of 358 men a day are thus kept off the job.

11,466
CSO: 3010

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION ON TOUR IN COUNTRY**Meets With Montane****FL311710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 81**

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and a member of the Secretariat, has received the Angolan delegation headed by Antonio Jacinto, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, visiting our country. The meeting took place in a very fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Participating for the Angolan side were (Ruth Lara), head of the Labor Party Central Committee's Cadres Department; (Joaquim Matias), deputy minister of education, and Mwaete Joao Baptista, Angola's ambassador in our country.

Visits Isle of Youth**FL311837 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 81**

[Text] A delegation from the People's Republic of Angola headed by (Manuel Fragata), head of the Latin American Department of the Angolan Foreign Ministry, has visited the special Isle of Youth Municipality. The Angolan delegation visited three basic rural schools attended by young Angolans and the municipality's Friendship House. The delegation also toured citrus fruit farms, Nueva Gerona's Industrial Zone and historic sites.

CSO: 3010

METHODS OF HANDLING MILITARY DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Mar 81 pp 41-43

[Article by Capt Leonel Gorrin Merida, professor of the General Antonio Maceo Inter-service School of the FAR, in Military Education and Psychology Issues section: "Disciplined or Undisciplined, How To Analyze the Behavior of the Young Combatant"]

[Text] Let us assume that two soldiers commit a disciplinary violation: They have absented themselves from their unit without official leave. What is to be done? The violation is serious. Certain disciplinary measures will have to be applied to them. But--should they be the same in both cases? Is it enough only to take cognizance of the fact to impose or not to impose such a measure?

Let us again assume that two soldiers successfully accomplish an assignment, standing out because of their duty performance. What do we do? The deed is outstanding. It will be necessary to reward them. But--both of them in the same way? Is it enough only to take cognizance of the deed in order to give or not to give an award?

In the two examples given here, we are facing different forms of behavior. Addressing ourselves to such questions correctly is an indispensable requirement for effective educational effort.

To be able to analyze these cases in practical life, we must understand the essence of behavior and its structural elements. By behavior we mean, in the broader sense of the term, that action with a social content which is carried out by the individual in a conscious form. This is a very complex phenomenon and is subjected to the interaction of a numerically large system of factors.

But, to be able to understand a certain type of behavior in an integral form, we must first of all know its own internal structure.

What we have just said in connection with the examples given is related to the form of behavior, that is to say, its external aspect, such as we can observe it. This is one of the most important structural components of any form of conduct. Its weight within the entire structural complex of behavior is significant since this is what the individual actually does. But it is not enough to enable us to evaluate the action performed and to take steps.

In the first example, we might be facing the following situation: One of the AWOL soldiers received news that a family member had fallen seriously ill. Desperate in view of the impact of the situation and mistakenly fearing that he would not get

leave, he decides to go over the hill. In the second of these cases the individual involved absents himself to attend a party in his neighborhood. As we can see, the objectives and motivations that made those two comrades commit such a serious mistake are different and this is what we must consider in analyzing their behavior.

When we talk of the objectives of behavior, we are talking about what the individual prepares to accomplish through his actions. In the example of the first soldier, his action is motivated by the effort to see a sick family member; the second soldier just wants to have a good time at the party; in both cases, they have forgotten their duty.

The motives are the rational foundation of the necessity and possibility of the establishment of the objectives and the selection of a certain form of behavior for the attainment of those objectives. Both soldiers engaged in the same form of conduct: They went AWOL. But--why did they not do something else? This must be one of the most important questions which the commander must resolve before making a decision, in other words, he must clarify the motives behind the conduct.

But our analysis of course cannot stop here.

We must see what consequences derived from the adoption of that form of behavior. Let us say that, in the first case, this form of conduct made it impossible to meet requirements concerning the mobilization of the man's unit when a combat alert was issued during his absence and this in turn meant that his other buddies had to accomplish the tasks normally assigned to him. The conduct of the second soldier did not cause any serious real consequences although they could have arisen.

The consequences mean that we must think even more deeply about the step to be taken. In the first of the examples, in spite of the fact that the man's objectives and even his motives might attenuate the characteristics of the violation, the situation is further aggravated by the grave consequences that did materialize.

In other words, it is necessary to look not only at the form, the objectives, and the motivations behind a certain way of behavior but also to keep in mind the changes which such actions produce.

We must analyze the second example in the same fashion. Both men, we assume, did their duty outstandingly but in one of them the critical motives and objectives for the particular action can be considered positive, in other words, they have a high social significance. In the other case, the particular form of behavior pursues purely personal objectives. This is what must make us think about deeply and consider the situation in terms of adequate stimulation and reward.

Each soldier in our example may have performed outstandingly in a similar manner in duty accomplishment but one of them made more of an effort than the other one. This is an element that must be considered. We do not want to suggest here that efforts be rewarded when there are no results but we do understand that it is correct to take this into consideration.

At the same time it is absolutely necessary to analyze the behavior not in an isolated fashion but within the context of the individual's general conduct. The

violation previously mentioned in this article calls for a more severe measure with respect to a recidivous comrade, involving generally unsatisfactory conduct, but that is not so in the other case where we are dealing with a first offender, whose general behavior, in the accomplishment of his official duties, is satisfactory. We do not educate people to do the wrong thing and we do not reward outstanding acts but individuals; this is why each form of behavior must implicitly contain a casuistic individual, and differentiated analysis.

Levels of Discipline

In analyzing the behavior of a fighting man, we are differentiating some men from others in line with their actions. It is obvious that, in a small unit, we cannot group all members on the same level of discipline. We can see in practice that one person will be more disciplined than another and we can even detect a minority whose behavior differs from that of the group.

What criteria must we take into consideration in order to arrive at such conclusions?

First of all, it is necessary to contemplate the character of the conduct in all types of activities and duty assignments, as performed by the fighting man. It is necessary to analyze the successes achieved in combat and political training as well as in the accomplishment of other tasks involved in military service. We must consider the efforts which are made so that actions will be positively evaluated. Likewise, we must evaluate the soldier's participation in the unit's group and community life.

Starting on the basis of the above we can divide personnel in a conventional manner in accord with the level of discipline, setting up the following three fundamental groups:

1. Impeccably disciplined,
2. Disciplined,
3. Undisciplined.

Let us look in detail at the characteristics of each of those levels.

The impeccably disciplined individual is that comrade who strictly complies with the system of requirements established and who maintains active social and group relations. He not only discharges his obligations and performs his personal duties but he also makes sure that the others do the same. His relations with the service and his obligations are evaluated in a highly positive fashion.

Fighting men thus classified are making an enormous effort to comply with all the obligations and to overcome any type of obstacle. They do not commit any disciplinary violations and they possess a large number of incentives on different levels.

The rest of the comrades in the platoon hold that man in high esteem and view him with great respect. Commanders consider that type of man to be a valuable support in mobilizing all of the fighting men toward the successful accomplishment of duties and the elimination of disciplinary violations in the minor unit in question.

Generally, those comrades achieve great success in combat and political training, they are concerned with their constant improvement and they help the rest of the small unit's members. Those who during the first few days encounter difficulties in getting used to the instruction process in the end will find their efforts crowned with good results.

This type of conduct is displayed by those fighting men who have a high level of political consciousness, who have profound ideological convictions, in other words, men ready to make their modest contribution in a permanent fashion to the defense of the fatherland and the cause of socialism.

This degree of maturity is not achieved automatically, nor overnight. This is why it is no coincidence that, among the young men, basically those who most recently joined active military service, this type of behavior is not the general rule.

The very complexity of the process of educating men means that, similar to the above level of discipline, there is an other level which is more common which is more common by virtue of its characteristics and that is the discipline level.

Basically, this level differs from the first one by virtue of the fact that the individual who is disciplined does not adopt a sufficiently active position in the group. They are comrades who express concern with the accomplishment of their duties and they make an effort to achieve high results in the various service activities. They do not commit any disciplinary violations and they are frequently motivated.

However, in view of the duty of demanding that the rest of the fighting men discharge their obligations, they prove themselves to be quite passive. Many factors can influence that attitude: insufficient understanding of their duty as military personnel; the existence of certain public opinions within the groups, the individual characteristics of each fighting man, etc.

Of course, among the comrades included in the two levels mentioned here, there might be minor and sporadic violations of discipline and this is not why we should refrain from considering them as belonging to that level. The evaluation of the personnel discipline level is made on the basis of an overall analysis of their conduct in response to the various activities of the service.

The vast majority of our young people can be grouped in those two types of levels mentioned earlier. However, this does not mean that there are still comrades who, for various reasons, cannot be considered to be disciplined because they periodically violate regulations. These are isolated cases and with a consistent individual education effort and with the support of the group, we can manage to raise them to higher levels of discipline.

However, military routine tells us that not all cases of undisciplined behavior can be placed on the same level. In other words, we could establish a certain classification for undisciplined individuals.

The first of these we call the "big debater." He is one of the most common types. He really always does his duty but not before giving everybody an argument. He

displays a premediated attitude of disciplinary violation but he feels that only his ideas are logical and that the decisions that are made are absurd. This attitude is not always motivated by personal interest. On some occasions, the fighting man might think that his attitude is for the good of the group. This mistaken evaluation of conduct adopted deprives his motives of strength and the result is a kind of incorrect behavior.

The above case actually is not as bad as all that. Patient dedication by the commander or political worker can help extricate the individual from that attitude which very often is referred to as self-sufficient.

Along with that type we also have the attitudes displayed by other comrades who subordinate compliance with their obligations to the relationships they maintain with their superiors. Some of them they obey faithfully whereas others they appear to as classical violators of discipline.

As a general rule, this form of conduct springs from conflict created between the soldier and his commander. This conflict must be anticipated by the commander and, if it does materialize, it must be eliminated. These cases are easily observed and the officer has the duty to analyze in what way he contributed to the development of this attitude and he must figure out what to do to educate the individual involved properly.

Next we have the pseudodisciplined individual. This case comes up in a very isolated manner but it does exist objectively; it merits great devotion because we do not always become aware of that individual from the first moment on. He proves to be very compliant, demanding, and outstanding in dealing with his superiors; however, behind their backs, his behavior is undisciplined. This incorrect attitude is immediately rejected by the group but if the superior does not become aware of it and if he stimulates false attitudes and ways of behavior, he can generate negative effects not only in the particular comrade but also among the rest of the personnel. This is why the analysis of behavior in connection with all activities is important; this is why we must get an evaluation of the conduct of our personnel in various ways, this is why we must consider the opinions of the group concerning each one of the fighting men and study the behavior motivations.

Everyday practice tells us that there are cases of comrades who simply look out for themselves alone. They are responsible for violations which are repeated quite periodically. The causes for this are highly varied: insufficient political development, improper education at home, influence of negative opinions among friends or groups, etc. However, this is the most conflict-laden and difficult case but it is not impossible to get the individual to adjust to the fact that he must discharge his military and social obligations. Experience gathered by many superiors teaches us that a minute study of the causes of such behavior and a constant and individualized educational effort will make it possible to eliminate these insufficiencies.

It is certain that, in cases such as the above cases, where regulations are violated in a premeditated fashion, we must anticipate such behavior and try to find the best ways of preventing violations of discipline in the first place.

These are some of the fundamental levels of behavior which materialize in the routine of military education work, as well as the structural elements in any form of conduct. The effectiveness of our educational effort will to a great extent depend on the mastery of commanders and political workers regarding the physiological and social-psychological fundamentals of conduct in their subordinates.

5058
CSO: 3010

YOUNG SAILOR EXPRESSES LIKING FOR MILITARY LIFE

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Feb 81 pp 42-43

[Article by Pablo Noa: "A Gunner as Long as Necessary"]

[Text] When Emerio was born, the revolution was only one-year old. We were beginning to travel along paths of struggle and victories against imperialist attacks.

Those first years in the Palmira municipality of Cienfuegos, where he was born, were decisive in molding his character.

The revolutionary enthusiasm of his relatives involved in the tasks that the revolution posed: production, defense, literacy...all of them! [sentence as published].

That favorable environment facilitated the development of the boy Emerio Padilla Moreno.

"I always liked to study," he says, "despite being the only boy in my house. You know how life is in the little rural towns. One has to devote equal time to the tasks of study and to helping ones parents in whatever work has to be done. However, I was lucky and was able to do both, although with a great effort to accomplish them."

We were trying to interview Emerio, but he is very talkative and rather than a dialog it was a monologue.

"From the time I was little," he continues, "I was happy to stop and see the boys of the town who entered military service whenever they came home on pass. I talked to them about their weapons, work in the units and about their comrades. Frankly, I yearned to be called to SMG [Gen. al Military Service]. However, it did not happen until I was 20 years-of-age. Before that I had the chance to finish studying in the Augusto Gonzalez Junior High School of Palmira. It was precisely there that I filled out the applications to enter the Aracelio Iglesias Polytechnical Institute in the city of Havana. I graduated from it as a naval electric installer."

The conversation, which has not yet ended, began on the deck of a modern ship of the Revolutionary Navy.

"Listen, when I received my call to service I believed, like the long distance runner, that I had reached the first goal in life," said Emerio, and as if thinking, added: "I am still young to be in the Revolutionary Navy, it is true, but what I have learned this time means much for my personal improvement and development. The influence of discipline in the organization and education of the comrades is undeniable, primarily among the young ones such as I. It is not that one lacks those elements. Obviously they are manifested more in some than in others, however, what I want to refer to is that the discipline and organization acquired in the unit inevitably have an influence on our habits and behavior."

"It is possible," he returned to the charge, "that it may be thought that I do not speak at my age level; that I express myself as a man of 30 or 40 years. It is possible. Nevertheless, I am convinced of what I say because they are my personal experiences."

Moving a life preserver from its place, he continued his explanation:

"I have learned much during this year in the Revolutionary Navy. I know my combat mission as well as the weapon they gave me perfectly. Moreover, I know the general activities of a military group, where everything is planned. Formidable relationships of comradeship and fellowship are created among the fighters of these units."

He adds: "On the street I never thought I would ever find myself with a technology such as that of the ship to which I belong. As I told you before, I always wanted to be in the military service. I did not expect to be assigned to the navy, but when I learned about it I was happy. Life at sea and the things having to do with it are impressive, that is why ever since I arrived at the naval specialists training center I told myself: 'I have to learn everything well here.' It was a pledge. I finished at the training center in the early months of 1980."

We knew that because of the attitude and knowledge acquired by Emerio he was recommended to become part of a group of instructor aides at the center.

"However, this is what I like. I am a gunner on a ship which is a socialist emulation initiator in the district. From the commander down to the last sailor an extra effort is made here to fulfill the tasks and missions we have properly."

We accept the invitation by Emerio to go below decks, where we were received by the commander of the ship, Corvette Lieutenant Navarro.

"How has Emerio taken care of you? Well? He is the vanguard in emulation and with the rest of the crew, is constantly active to comply with the pledges we made."

Then we met all the members of the unit. Emerio made it a point to present us to Sailor Rogelio Pelaez Alvarez.

"He is the one who replaces me at my combat post," he explains, "Like me he knows the operation of the weapon with which we are going to annihilate the enemy, perfectly."

During the course of the conversation the close relationship existing between them became obvious.

"We have known each other for some time," said Rogelio, "Both of us are from this province. We help each other in whatever tasks we have, we face some things in work...and you can see, there is our equipment!"

"Well, now that you have seen my unit, what do you think of it?" said Emerio, this time without being able to hide his pride.

We made about a half a reply because he interrupted us again:

"Of all the ship, I like this part the best," with almost childish happiness he pointed to the artillery pieces and exclaimed: "This is my post!"

We asked him: "Why do you say this is the part you like most?"

"Simple," he says, jumping behind the piece, "With this weapon I directly execute the combat mission of destroying any aggressor. I shall be with it as long as necessary."

The meeting with this young man and his comrades was pleasant. We saw that without exception the members of the unit react as he does--he is a member of the Union of Young Communists and sports secretary of his rank and file committee. These are determined fighting men, sure of their responsibilities to the people and the country.

8908

CSO: 3010

WORKING WOMEN HOLD SECOND MEETING IN FAR CLUB

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Feb 81 p 57

[Article by R. Pujol: "A Powerful Force"]

[Text] The EMG [General Staff] Sector of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Civilian Workers called upon its female members to attend the Second Meeting of Working Women held in the FAR main club.

The emulation secretary of the sector, Miriam Reyes, read the central report, which among other aspects, covered the development of socialist emulation and the role of women in that important activity, care given to children in child care centers and nurseries, semiboarding schools and other educational centers, ideological work and cultural and technical improvement, compliance with the standards of safety and hygiene and the status of distribution of household electrical appliances and the CTC-MINCIN [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions-Ministry of Domestic Trade] identification card.

As preliminary steps to the meeting, similar activities were held at the rank and file level, where the workers analyzed and discussed the various problems that still affect their stay in the labor force and the delegates to represent their worker groups at the higher level were elected in those assemblies.

Agreements

This activity culminated with the approval of the final resolution, in which agreements based on the proposals of the central report were established. In them can be seen the intention of continuing to increase the quality of production and services, making effective use of strictness in requirements and criticism of shortcomings, the achievement of higher levels in political and technical instruction, and the maintenance of a 95-percent permanence of women in their work posts.

They also intend to continue to effect a decline in absenteeism and to strengthen the committees created for the purpose, to carry forward the battle for the 9th grade, insuring enrollment, retention and promotion of women in the improvement courses. Moreover, they pledged to participate with enthusiasm in the activities for the celebration of May Day and in all the volunteer work called for by the union organizations.

One of the emotional moments during the reading of the agreements was that of notifying our commander in chief of the endeavor to overfulfill the pledges of monetary contributions to pay the costs of the Territorial Troop Militias and to give all the support necessary to this important popular force.

The event closed with a message to the heroic Salvadoran people in which imperialist penetration and the destruction which they are being subjected by the military junta of that country are resolutely condemned. That message contained manifestations of solidarity with the fighters of the Farabundo Martí Front, particularly with its brave women.

The activity was chaired by Julio Machado Tamayo, secretary general of the SNTC-PAR [National Union of PAR Civilian Workers] and by Lt Col Enrique Rivas, who represented the political body.

8908

CSO: 3010

JULIAN RIZO URGES CAMAGUEY SUGAR WORKERS TO SPEED UP PLOWING**Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Feb 81 p 4**

[Speech by Julian Rizo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, to sugar tillage workers in Camaguey on 8 February 1981]

(Text) Speech by Julian Rizo, member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, at the general meeting held with tillage equipment operators in Camaguey on 8 February 1981, "Year of the 20th Anniversary of Giron."

In the fruitful history of these years of arduous work to build socialism, it has fallen to Camaguey to occupy a prominent position. The Camagueyans have made a notable effort to attain higher levels in the development of their economy. The struggle by this province against the aftermath of underdevelopment and backwardness inherited from years of capitalist exploitation has been a stimulus for the entire country. Decisive battles for development have been waged on its plains, and it has been the setting for innumerable examples of heroism and tenacity as provided by its workers, farmers, students, and professional workers. Camaguey has also been the scene of solidary and enthusiastic participation by thousands of Cuban workers and young people who have made their contribution to the progress of this territory. Hard work, intelligence, love, and determination to win have combined in the course of over 20 years of revolution and made it possible to demonstrate to all our people the many advances by a province that is creating and growing, working and preparing for defense as a faithful model of socialist Cuba--Fidel's Cuba.

It was with great satisfaction that we accepted the invitation given us by the comrades in the Provincial Party Directorate to speak at this most important meeting with the hard-working men in Camaguey's equipment section, because we are convinced that in you the party, the revolution, and Fidel have a powerful advance force.

Comrades,

The almost 30,000 caballerias [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] of cane that we are going to plant this spring will insure the availability of the cane needed for grinding the quantities planned for the 1981-1983 harvests. Those two harvests will be decisive in fulfilling the sugar production plan approved for the current 5-year period.

No one is unaware that the commitment you must live up to is a tough one--one that will require many hours of continuous work--but I think that the main thing in this

undertaking is the men's determination to answer the call by the party and Fidel, and that is precisely the feeling that stimulates the comrades in Camaguey who have the historic responsibility of plowing up 4,676 caballerias of land.

Equipment Operators Determined To Work as Long as Necessary

Over the past few days a group of comrades from the Central Committee's Sugar Department has visited the squads all over the country that are responsible for plowing up the land. In this province, we visited 14 enterprises and 81 squads. The results of that tour were very interesting because of the positive experience it provided in enabling us to establish direct contact with those responsible for carrying out that task and because we became acquainted with the most serious problems. But most important was the fact that we could assess the readiness and high morale of the operators, mechanics, leaders, and all those involved in activity with the equipment. We are very happy to be able to say that one of the most outstanding factors noted repeatedly, not only here in Camaguey but also throughout the country, was the readiness of all the men in the equipment section to work to the maximum until the plans are fulfilled. We heard many statements in which the intention to work as long as necessary was made clear. In more than one place we were told: "You can leave here free of worry; if necessary, we will even set up bunk beds so we can sleep next to the equipment. That way, we will do more." And that was said by men who work from 12 to 16 hours a day. Such an attitude greatly increases the prestige of those working with the equipment.

In Camaguey we encountered examples such as the DT-75 squad located in the area of the dumper at the Haiti Sugarmill. That squad is impressive because of each operator's high level of commitment to his job. Each one knows what he must do during the day, the week, and the season. That is a principle for which we must struggle untiringly: seeing to it that the plans "filter down" to every last comrade who has anything to do with them and that they do not remain merely on paper or in the minds of just a few.

We must seek individual responsibility in order to achieve collective responsibility. If the operator is aware of his role--of his job--and is determined to accomplish it, it is certain that he will accomplish it. And he will not only accomplish it but also demand that the others also work so that his squad will do its job, and if the sense of duty, pride, and self-respect at having done one's job develops in each squad, there will be fulfillment by the squads, the enterprises, and the country. Let there be no doubts on that score.

The level of knowledge concerning its tasks that is present in the squad at the Haiti Sugarmill is one of the chief factors that will insure success. And that is how it must be in all the squads.

It is not at all easy to attain a good level of organization on this front and see to it that everyone's efforts are combined into a single will and translated into determination to carry out the task in question, to overfulfill the plan, and increase equipment utilization to the utmost. Joined to knowledge and the conviction that the job can be done, there must be the care given to the men. In general, good care is seen to consist not only of food, cold water, and other basic care, but also of a concern for making each comrade--whether operator, technician, mechanic, or helper--feel comfortable and well taken care of. We think that if good care is provided, it

must result in a reciprocal attitude--a commitment--that can only be one of increased productivity.

In this province, 47 caballerias are being plowed daily, but that is not enough. If we hope to complete the plowing by 15 March, which would be the perfect date, you will have to do 69 caballerias as a daily average. But that does not frighten the Camagueyans either. We know that the equipment workers are prepared to go all out and that this is not an isolated interest--the party, the union, and the leaders of the districts and sugarcane enterprises have the same intention. They feel committed to the plowing plan, and I have not the slightest doubt that they are also prepared to go all out to see that the plan is fulfilled by each operator, squad, enterprise, and municipality and in the province.

In that connection, we wish to remind you that for a goal to be achieved or a plan or any productive commitment to be fulfilled, what is required is not only a readiness or will to work but also, if the work is to yield its fruit, good organization, incentives, and a great deal of quality control. An improper solution to those problems works against the determination of the men.

We have found that a stable and well-directed organization of equipment does not exist. Various forms of organization have appeared in the provinces. Within the same province, the enterprises apply differing organizational methods, and even within a single sugarcane enterprise there are varying ways of using the equipment.

If each of the forms of organization employed contributed the maximum in its exploitation of equipment, that would be entirely correct. But that is not how things are: the situation is completely the opposite. Not having a uniform organization of work means that in some places good utilization is achieved, while in others it is only partially achieved and is inadequate, causing the workers to lose time, enthusiasm, and their willingness to do their part.

For example, there are provinces where we found Komatsu and K-700 tractors working only a single long shift--Komatsu squads with two operators per machine and with each operator working 24 hours and then being off for 24 hours. In the DT-75's, the long shift has become common for both new equipment and old equipment, and the hours in the working day are staggered. In places where two shifts have become established, a "marriage" with the equipment by the operators, the administrative cadres, and sometimes even the party has become deeply rooted. We must struggle to see that each piece of equipment can be operated by two operators working different shifts, especially in the case of new equipment. We must transform the old concept of "my equipment" into the superior concept of "our equipment."

The equipment for preparing the land lacks outline and adequate organizational norms, and these must be drawn up on the basis of the positive experiences we have had in many places.

Some of those norms must be put into effect now, while others must be implemented gradually. As far as this province is concerned, it will be very useful to proceed immediately with an analysis of the problems affecting equipment utilization and to undertake their practical solution. We must seek the best solutions--the most practical--and above all those that will contribute most to increased productivity. This must be everyone's aspiration and constant preoccupation beginning now.

Capacity for Spare Parts Maintenance not Fully Utilized

There has been a failure to achieve the required flexibility in supplying spare parts for equipment and implements. The country is making an effort to manage the acquisition of many parts and to expedite as much as possible the internal mechanisms of distribution. We are convinced, however, that the available capacity and resources in the shops for repairing and producing spare parts are not being fully utilized at the moment. There is no adequate policy for control, and this activity is not being given adequate stimulus.

We can say that this is a field that remains to be exploited and that it is becoming necessary for this work to be stepped up in every province, every municipality, every sugarcane enterprise, and every district.

Positive examples are provided by Villa Clara and Cienfuegos provinces, each of which has torn down a DT-75 and made its various shops responsible for manufacturing the parts. You and the other provinces could do the same--go out and look for solutions on the basis of your own resources, initiative, and conditions.

Determining what and how much can be done in each place and using the often idle capacities and resources is a basic task that will be reflected in a greater number of active pieces of equipment for preparing the land. To the extent that we handle those possibilities intelligently, we will be able to put to work the great reserve that exists in the equipment available to us.

Emulation Cannot Be Neglected

In this set of activities and problems related to farm equipment, we cannot neglect emulation, an area in which our sugar union still has a lot to do. It is necessary to take emulation into each squad and group. The union sections in the enterprises and squads must aspire to and work for the development of a strong emulation movement that will interest the workers, act as a stimulus, and grow in terms of the masses.

The emulation--alive, useful, and well directed--to which the sugar union has accustomed us in the sugarmills and in the million-arroba brigades [1 arroba = 25 pounds] is not the same as it is among the men working with tillage equipment. It seems to us to constitute a commitment and challenge to the possibilities of the sugar union to see to it that both immediately and in the weeks remaining before the conclusion of the plowing campaign, a strong emulation movement is developed from one end of the country to the other--one that will excite all the squads. Along with that, we must work for better information through the mass media in the province and the country to show our people the innumerable merits and virtues of the heroic and self-sacrificing tillage workers.

It would never occur to an army to go into combat without having its tanks well prepared. The tanks in this battle are the pieces of equipment, and emulation must be the mechanism that lubricates those tanks properly.

Emulative enthusiasm and a demand for quality in work must go hand in hand. It is not a matter of plowing just to be plowing. We must demand quality. The 1982 harvest begins with this plowing, and you who have welcomed this task so passionately

have the obligation to do very efficient work so that later you can demand great efficiency in the work of planting, cleaning, and cultivating the cane in order that the cane may grow and give us a lot of sugar.

It is in southern Camaguey that the rain starts early, and it is in the south that the plowing plans are most complex. Saving time now means winning the battle; plowing on time means gaining the victory.

We must work to make this type of meeting more general in all the provinces with the indispensable support of the union. I mean the kind of meeting in which, after the administration has assessed and discussed the main tasks and prospects for work, it will be possible to measure the efforts that are made so that the union can reward the best efforts at the end of each month.

Organization the Most Important Factor

In this entire undertaking, never forget that the most important factor is the organization of energy, means, and men.

If along with the desire to work with quality, seriousness, and efficiency, we also develop a strong emulation movement in which enthusiasm and the drive to carry out all the tasks really catch fire and grow and in which the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and the union succeed in involving all the equipment workers and technicians without exception, we have no doubt that you, the people working with the equipment, will provide this province and the country with an impressive example of what the worker in socialism, free of capitalist exploitation, is capable of doing.

Comrades,

Ahead of you are days in which a maximum effort and hard days of work will be required of you--days in which everyone's courage, determination, and intelligence will be put to the test and in which the will to overcome the obstacles will have to increase to its maximum.

We have confidence in you; the party, union, and administrative directorate have confidence in you, and the country has confidence in you. We know that in the search for solutions to the problems I have related to you, endless hours of work, effort, and intelligent analysis will be spent in the attempt to win every one of the battles posed by the organization, development, and culmination of a struggle of such vast proportions as the great spring planting will be.

As far as Camaguey is concerned, we feel that everything that must be provided for has been done and that the plan for plowing and planting is a heavy one, but that it has been drawn up in accordance with the possibilities that you yourselves have been demonstrating in your work and that it can be carried out if everyone of those having responsibilities in connection with plowing and planting does his job.

We are convinced that the necessary conditions exist for insuring that in Camaguey, as in the entire country, this plan will set a standard among all those to date!

We are sure that Camaguey's equipment workers will make this season of plowing and preparing the land, with which we are going to open the 1982 harvest, a great campaign and a new victory!

Many thanks.

11798
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANT ROLE OF RAILROADS IN SUGAR HARVEST EMPHASIZED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Luis Hernandez Serrano]

[Text] More than 60 percent of the sugarcane arriving at the 150 mills in the country every day is transported by railway, Luis Bebelagua Navarro, director of transportation shops and equipment of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, told JUVENTUD REBELDE.

He also said that in this generally unheralded task, in which thousands of workers of the sugar industry railways throughout the length and width of the country are engaged, more than 28,000 wide and narrow-gage sugarcane cars are being used.

Of that number of cars, a large number have more than 40 years of continuous service, which presupposes a significant effort every harvest by the workers, technicians, engineers and leaders who perform this specific work within the complex world of the primary industry of the country.

However, the Ministry of the Sugar Industry already has a well distributed network of shops specifically responsible for performing the systematic task of providing maintenance for those pieces of equipment, repairing them, and in many cases, the majority of them, rebuilding them so that they may be used with the greatest effectiveness possible in transporting the sugarcane cut by the men with knives and by the combines in all the sugar-growing provinces.

The fact must be emphasized that from 1974 to date, Cubana de Acero has built 2,800 cane-hauling cars of those being used in the present harvest, which has of course meant a timely help in the transportation of raw material to the mills.

Of the number of cars mentioned, some 8,000 are narrow-gage, which carry around 900 arrobas, while of the wide-gage cars, around 20,000 of them have a 2000-arroba capacity.

At this time, the Ministry of the Sugar Industry has some 800 locomotives active in the present harvest, steam locomotives such as those used traditionally in the Cuban sugar harvest, as well as new engines provided with diesel, electric, mechanical and hydraulic motors, much more modern and efficient, from the Soviet Union.

This number is divided as follows: More than 350 diesel and 450 steam locomotives. The last to reach the country were the 195 mentioned by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the Central Committee report to the Second Party Congress as one of the achievements of the sugar industry during the 1976-80 5-year period. They are working with high efficiency in the present harvest.

It must be said that in order to perform maintenance and repairs on the more than 350 diesel locomotives of the sugar industry railway system, there are 12 first and second echelon shops at this time.

The 195 engines to which Fidel specifically referred in the congress, all of them wide-gage and hydraulic, are of three types: TGM-8, weighing 80 tons and rated at 800 horsepower; TG M-4, weighing 70 tons and rated at 750 horsepower; and the TU-7 weighing 25 tons and rated at 400 horsepower.

These pieces of equipment really represent an important technical addition to the sugar industry railway park, a considerable saving in fuel and a significant degree of advance with respect to the efficiency of their operation.

The network of locomotive and car repair shops, which provide service to the equipment in question, manned by greatly experienced personnel with a working tradition in the sugar industry sector. Of the 12 shops existing, five are first echelon and are distributed as follows: One in Camaguey, one in Holguin, one in Cienfuegos and two in Las Tunas. The remaining seven are located in other provinces.

8908

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

UJC AWARD PRESENTED--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night presented the Flag of Honor of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) to 19 winners from throughout the country. The Flag of Honor is the highest award granted by the UJC National Committee. The most outstanding provinces in the second party congress emulation organized by the UJC also received awards at the ceremony. Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and alternate members of the Politburo Vilma Espin, Roberto Veiga, Jose Ramirez and Jesus Montane attended the ceremony. Carlos Lage, alternate member of the party Central Committee and second secretary of the UJC National Committee, stressed the coincidence that 19 rank-and-file organizations earned the distinction and the UJC will be 19 years old today. He said so far 83 organizations have earned the distinction as a clear expression of the mighty movement of virtues which characterizes the new generations.
[Excerpt] [FL041247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 81]

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE IN CANADA--The exchanges and economic cooperation between Cuba and Canada in the last 22 years are a model of exemplary relations and mutual respect between countries with different systems. This was said by Raul Taladrid, director of non-socialist industrialized countries at the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. He is heading a delegation now visiting Canada. [Text] [FL311228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81]

PIONEERS, UJC ANNIVERSARIES--The Revolutionary Armed Forces' [FAR] main ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers and the 19th anniversary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] was held yesterday at the FAR's Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. Colonel Armando Saucedo Yero, first deputy chief of the FAR's Central Political Directorate and a member of the PCC Central Committee, and Pioneer Mariela Barrios Nunez spoke at the ceremony. Brig Gen Juan Escalona, deputy minister of the FAR for civil defense and a member of the Central Committee, presented a model tank as a gift from the FAR, a symbol of the strength and might of our armed forces. [FL021552 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Apr 81 FL]

SUGAR TECHNICIANS CONGRESS--The 43d congress of the Cuban Sugar Technicians Association is to be held in October 1981 at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The announcement was made by the association's president, Eng Oscar Almazan Del Olmo. He also said that the congress will be held jointly with the second convention of the Civil Association of Sugar Technicians from Latin America and the Caribbean. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81 FL]

MILITIA TRAINING CENTER--San Juan Y Martinez, Pinar del Rio--At this time, when the Party has declared a state of combat emergency in agricultural tasks, the Territorial Troop Militias [MTT], represented by militiamen from this first training course, will make their contribution to the tobacco harvest, in this way giving form to the two fundamental tasks: production and defense. The foregoing was expressed by Orlando Lugo Fonte, alternate member of the party central committee and chairman of the Pinar del Rio People's Government Assembly, when he made the closing speech of the ceremony inaugurating the MTT Training Center in the province. Also in the presidium were central committee members Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in Pinar del Rio; Faustino Perez; chief of the office of liaison with the local people's government agencies; Div Gens Arnaldo Ochoa, deputy Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister for combat training and military education centers, and Ulises Rosales, commander of the Eastern Army. Prominent among the pledges made by the militiamen is that of going to work in the tobacco harvest for 25 days with the conviction that they will go to the fields 100 percent and comply with established norms by 150 percent. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Mar 81 p 3] 8908

CSO: 3010

PEMEX TO SELL BONDS ON LONDON MARKET**Diversify External Debt**

FL092125 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Report by Amado Espitia E., special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) will issue between 35 and 50 million pounds sterling worth of bonds to be sold on the London market as part of its program to diversify the sources to finance Mexico's external debt. This was learned here when the Madrid stock exchange expressed interest in acquiring some of these bonds since the Mexican bonds are backed by the country's political stability and especially because of the security petroleum affords to any external debt in addition to attractive benefits.

The PEMEX bonds will be sold through Lloyds Bank International, Limited, of London, which enjoys great prestige in world financial circles and extensive distribution channels. It was learned that the rate of interest for the bonds will be fixed one day prior to their issuance following a detailed study of the condition of the London market. The bonds could be issued within the next 2 or 3 weeks.

50 Million Pounds Sterling Issued

FL100030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2340 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 9 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) today put a bond issue totaling 50 million pounds sterling for sale on the London domestic market, thus becoming the fourth foreign issuer in this market after the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

The PEMEX bond issue is for a 25-year term with a single final payment in the year 2006, and an annual rate of interest of 14.5 percent, which will enable the institution to undertake long-term investments without the problem of interest rate fluctuations in international markets.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BOND SALES IN U.S.--Madrid, Spain, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico again will sell federal government bonds in the U.S. market beginning next week. The bonds this year will amount to \$500 million (12 billion Mexican pesos). Jose Angel Guarria Trevino, director for external financing of the Mexican Secretariat of Finance, has made the announcement here. He explained that political stability combined with a healthy public administration and Mexican petroleum guarantee acceptance of these bonds in international financial markets. Guarria Trevino is a member of the Mexican delegation to the 22d Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) meeting that opens here tomorrow. He explained that the funds for this new bond issue will help to cover part of external resources for public investments and expenditures programs. He added that the bond issue will begin next week in the sum of \$100 million (2.40 billion pesos) and that it has been registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to continue it during the rest of year until it reaches \$500 million. The Mexican bonds are for a 7-year term and represent another tool to diversify the mechanisms Mexico uses to obtain foreign resources. Guarria Trevino recalled that the last Mexican bond issue was in 1977 and that it is now resumed to diversify the debt. [Amado Espitia E.] [Text] [FL061352 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1643 GMT 5 Apr 81]

NEW QUINTANA ROO GOVERNOR--Chetumal, Quintana Roo, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX)--At his installation as state governor today, Pedro Joaquin Coldwell declared in the presence of President Jose Lopez Portillo that his administration will not tolerate the exploitation of man as a pretext for efficiency or as an argument for the survival of businesses. We will undertake our biggest efforts to create more sources of jobs but not at the price of eliminating the labor gains established by revolutionary legislation, he added. In his message, which the president of the republic described as simple, clear and courageous, Pedro Joaquin Coldwell said that capital which does not pay a fair wage for work is inefficient. The 30-year-old state governor explained to the local congress a basic government plan in which he briefly outlined the goals of his administration. [Excerpt] [FL061410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 5 Apr 81 FL]

BAJA CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR--La Paz, Baja California Sur State, 5 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The president of the republic, Jose Lopez Portillo, asserted here today that the country is experiencing the institutional processes of democracy completely from one corner of the national territory to the other. The president made the statement after the ceremony in which Alberto Alvaredo Aramburu was installed at the local congress as constitutional governor of the state. A few hours ago in Quintana Roo, a young state just as Baja California Sur is, the president continued, we witnessed an exemplary change and delivery of powers. In both cases, the people elected the persons they want as rulers. Lopez Portillo said Baja California Sur is the state of the 21st century and expressed confidence that Alvarado Aramburu will have a good administration with the foundations of his program and support of the people. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 6 Apr 81 FL]

CSO: 3010

BROAD FRONT LEADER COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Report on interview with Broad Front leader Carlos Martinez Moreno, by Marcy Garcia, in Cuba on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Broad Front]

[Text] One of the first decrees issued by the dictatorship in Uruguay was to "dissolve" political and mass organizations. Included in them was the Broad Front, established on 5 February 1971 as the result of the process of unity and struggles of the forces of the people, which, in bringing together agreements on an evaluation of the country's historical moment, planned their joint action to promote a program of solutions to the structural crisis from which the country was suffering.

Unity brought together the interests of Blancos ("whites," rural-oriented, traditional party) and Colorados ("Reds," urban-oriented, liberal party) -- the colors of the insignia of the traditional parties -- Christian Democrats and Marxists, men and women of various religious and philosophical conceptions, workers, students, teachers, priests and clergymen, merchants and industrialists, honest civilians and military, intellectuals and artists.

In a country disturbed by a subservient policy of the ruling classes, the oligarchy allied with imperialism and large landholders, a few days after the decision to establish the Broad Front, the slogan "Hope Is Born" was read on the walls of Uruguayan cities.

General Liber Seregni, a patriotic military man, born among the people and substantiated with the people, was named president of the Broad Front and took on the commitment of devoting all his energy to the cause of unity.

A few months after its emergence on the political scene, the Broad Front obtained 20 percent of the votes in the 1971 election and Seregni was the presidential candidate receiving most votes in the capital.

Starting with the election, the Broad Front and all the people of Uruguay increased their struggle against a constantly more despotic and subservient regime. They could no longer ignore the demands of the people within the framework of the restricted freedoms of the Constitution and the president elect, Juan Maria Bordaberry, and a terrorist top level of the military brought about the 27 June 1973 coup d'etat.

In a break in the activities of the Casa de las Americas jury, JUVENTUD RENKON interviewed Dr Carlos Martinez Moreno, attorney, professor of law and sociology and famous Uruguayan writer, member of the Broad Front Coordinating Committee abroad. His words transmit to us the confidence of the Uruguayans in the organization.

"We are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Broad Front after the very spectacular election victory on 30 November, on the basis of which there surely will be new political proposals in our country," the interviewee stated.

On the other hand, he pointed out, nevertheless, the danger of the dictatorship that is oppressing his country. "Surely this year that is just beginning is going to bring us some problems because of an intensification of conflicts within the regime. The regime has to fight to survive when its own viability is at stake," a fact demonstrated by the 30 November plebiscite called by the military and in which the citizens responded with a colossal rejection of the draft of fascist institutionalization for which approval was sought.

"The Front has planned to maintain its coherence, its program and its methods of working in exile. The Broad Front is for us a completely irreplaceable work weapon. Nothing has appeared that will lead us to revise the bases for that premise, for building the pluralistic, democratic Uruguay that we foresee for the future."

Our interviewee was the defense attorney for Liber Seregni until the dictatorship prevented him from practicing his profession in Uruguay. This enabled him to have intensive talks with the leader who was under arrest in Montevideo. This circumstance enjoined Martinez Moreno naturally to evoke the People's General and the renewed commitment shared by all his fellow citizens to struggle to win their longed-for freedom.

"In spite of the misfortunes that we must undergo, we hope that this is going to be the year in which the spotlight of which General Seregni spoke will light up for our country," the prominent Uruguayan political leader concluded.

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ARISMENDI ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO REDUCE INTEREST RATES

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Interview with accountant Valentin Arismendi, minister of economy and finance; date and place not given]

[Text] "The agricultural problem is the same one that affects any productive activity and it is based on the difficulty that has existed and still exists in our country in obtaining medium-term financing and under conditions of a reasonable interest rate," the minister of economy and finance, accountant Valentin Arismendi, stated in a conversation that he had with EL PAIS, before announcing that a reduction will be sought in bank interest rates by means of a gradual decrease in the payable rates of the official banks, a system of exchange insurance for the period of preannouncement of the exchange rate and a bill on financial brokerage.

Accountant Arismendi pointed out that, if interest rates are kept at a high level, Uruguay runs the risk of a paralyzation of activities, because its domestic problems will be added to foreign economic difficulties.

The solution approved last Tuesday has a suggestion of subsidy of the refinancing rate, the minister admitted, but he pointed out that its cost will be handled with a reduction in public spending for which the central government is responsible.

Three Critical Measures

The interview that EL PAIS had with Minister Arismendi, in which he focuses on the topic of agriculture, its general consequences on the economy and the financial measures being studied in a general way for productive activities proceeded as follows:

[Question] Recently, the minister of agriculture and fishing announced the provision by the executive branch to handle the situation of indebtedness in which the agricultural-livestock sector finds itself. What economic consequences can this kind of measure have?

[Answer] In principle, let us say that the specific announcement of the measures was the responsibility of Minister Zubillaga. From our position we look at this situation from a twofold point of view: the basic one and the more general one. The difficulty that has existed and still exists in our country in obtaining medium-term financing and under reasonable interest rate conditions is applicable not only to the agricultural-livestock sector but also to any other productive activity. I add more: as of February 1981, the inflation rate for the last 12 months was 38 percent. Nevertheless, the banking system is taking 3-month term deposits at a rate of 50 percent. At what rate must that capital be lent when 50-percent interest is paid?

This year, 1981, is a year of concern to the world's economy, with high probabilities of recession in the industrialized countries. For our country, the behavior of domestic prices will be appreciably better than in 1980. Therefore, if interest rates paid and received are not lowered, Uruguay will add its own difficulties to the exogenous difficulties and we shall have a paralyzation of activities.

[Question] How do you think that this rate reduction can be achieved?

[Answer] I believe that we must make a joint application of three instruments; inception of a gradual decrease of the rates payable that the official banks pay, approval of a system of exchange insurance for the period of preannouncement of the exchange rate in case someone does not believe in the table and, finally and primarily, submission of a bill on financial brokerage for consideration by the executive branch, for which we have already offered all the data to the national banking system.

The Consumer Pays for Refunds

[Question] What can you tell us with regard to the specific case of the agricultural-livestock sector?

[Answer] After the 1973 energy crisis, a very important economic change occurred. Transfers of revenue that were made from developing countries like Uruguay to industrialized countries changed direction, going now to oil-producing countries.

But this is not the only thing, because, in view of the imbalances caused in the balances of payments since 1973, governments are trying to revise their imports. Thus, we see a drop in the price of the leading raw materials and products derived from agriculture.

This is basically what has surprised our agricultural-livestock producer: the drop in the international price for the product in real terms.

In view of this, neutral observers of the subject wonder, like so many other times, why the state does not take care of this just situation. Solutions: devaluation, refunds, subsidiary credits, tax exemptions, and so on.

The state can do it, it is said. But, unfortunately, that is not the solution. In a capitalist economy, the state only has as its own resources the taxes that it collects, and any of the above-mentioned solutions has a cost. Someone has to pay for it. Devaluation: the saver, the user of public services, the worker, in short the weakest persons financially.

Refunds: the taxpayer who has to pay more taxes, because refunds are granted; the consumer who, with the domestic price that he pays for the product, has to equal the export price plus the refund. Subsidiary credits: their cost will burden other lines of credit, and so on.

The approved solution for agriculture has a suggestion of subsidy of the refinancing rate, but its costs will be handled with a reduction in public spending for which the central government is responsible.

This is the situation. Operating expenditures will be reduced. There will be some reduction in the amount of public investments to be made for the purpose of taking care of the interest rate subsidy to be granted to agriculture.

Solutions for Preventing Crises

[Question] Does this not establish a precedent for other activities that may be in a similar situation?

[Answer] Obviously it does and, therefore, we have proposed immediate solutions for the general problem, which consists of the interest rate, as we said above.

But if we were faced with a problem similar to the agricultural problem, before the general solution emerges, we would propose the same solution as now. The cost of the subsidy or of the solution must be the responsibility of the whole economy and we would propose a new tax or an increase in the rate of an existing tax, or a reduction of public spending either for investment or operation.

As you will realize, if we repeat the experience and carry it to an extreme, either the state is left without funds and ceases to perform the services incumbent on it, or we increase tax pressure in such way that we stifle the country's productive activity.

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LABOR UNION LAW TO BE AUTHORIZED IN 1981, LABOR DEMANDS RISE

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 7

(Report on statements by Dr Carlos Maeso Rodriguez, minister of labor and social welfare, in a press conference)

[Text] The bill on labor associations will be given intensive consideration by the Council of State, once the present legislative recess is lifted, and will probably be voted into law this year, according to what was stated yesterday evening by the minister of labor and social welfare, Dr. Carlos Maeso, in a press conference.

When he was questioned on this matter, the secretary of state said that he met, last week, with Dr Marcial Bugallo (who is a member of the committee of the Council of State responsible for studying it) and that it was decided, in that meeting, that once the next legislative session starts, the bill will be fully examined, as had been scheduled.

"This leads to the assumption," he added, "that soon there will be news on the subject."

When he was asked if the labor union bill might be passed this year, Dr Maeso answered: "We suppose so."

Inspections of Place of Work

With regard to other matters, the minister of labor confirmed that there has been an increase, in the last few days, in the number of complaints against enterprises that are said not to offer work safety conditions for their workers' work in accordance with regulations, and, consequently, the number of inspection visits. All this is the result of a recent communique from that secretariat of state.

"In fact," he stated, "complaints have been received and their number has increased. It must be realized that the communique that was published in the press and disseminated is a reiteration. That is to say, the system, the procedure for complaints already existed, was already in operation. Naturally, the existence of a communique makes it possible to call attention to it and gives rise to a greater possibility that complaints will be filed."

Revision of Safety Rules

When he was asked what kind of measures were being considered by the Ministry of Labor for guaranteeing the existence of proper labor conditions, he responded:

"There are measures of form and measures of substance. The measures of form are to continue and promote the rate of inspections. This is being done and, as is known, inspections are being made.

"With regard to measures of substance," Dr Maeso added, "approximately 2 months ago, a committee, operating in the Ministry of Labor, was set up, consisting of various public agencies. Its task is a complete revision of all the rules with regard to industrial safety, as a way of providing the worker and the employer with a workable, simple body of rules."

Finally, he stated that it would eliminate many obsolete rules and, in turn, would fill existing gaps.

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CSO: 3010

MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN ANTARCTIC PURSUITS URGED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 11 Mar 81 p 14

[Editorial: "A Clear Challenge"]

(Text) The conference in preparation for the 11th Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty, which started in the last week of February, has just closed in Buenos Aires. Some of Uruguay's basic interests are tied to this subject for various reasons.

It may be said that it is always timely to be concerned with topics that merit the above-mentioned description. It is obvious, however, that the event makes a comment almost obligatory. The 11th Meeting of the Antarctic Treaty will start its work in Buenos Aires on 23 June this year and the fact that it is being held precisely on our border makes the occasion especially favorable for mobilizing our country's awareness concerning the critical issues to be discussed.

Adherence to the treaty drawn up not long ago by Uruguay is in everyone's memory. We had advocated adherence or signature very often and we supported it with determination when it occurred.

The fact is, however, as we have also said more than once, that the countries tied to the treaty fall into two categories. In the first place, there are the 13 member countries of the "Antarctic Club," forgive the expression, or "consultative parties" according to the pertinent diplomatic terminology.

Those 13 countries are the 12 that originally signed the treaty in Washington, in December 1959, and Poland, which joined them quite a bit later, in 1977.

In addition to the 13 nations mentioned above, there are the ones called "adherents," which are those countries that signed the treaty but that have not fulfilled some of the requirements postulated in it for becoming full-fledged members of the organization. The basic requirement is to install scientific bases in the frozen southern region.

In order to give the reader a clear idea, let us say that, while countries of the Southern Hemisphere like Argentina, Chile, New Zealand or Australia are among "the 13," large developed nations like the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France or the USSR are also included.

The "adherents" also include countries in various areas, like Brazil, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. And also Uruguay and both Germanies, of which the Federal Republic of Germany will soon leave this category to become the 14th nation with full rights, because it has so requested and has fulfilled all the requirements. Our reader will recall that a few weeks ago we reported and specifically commented on that German activity by means of a scientific ship and the installation of a modern, very curious base in the area, consisting of a kind of metal rocket to be partially covered by the ice and to be inhabited by the mission of German technicians and scientists.

What is the basic point of all this? First of all, obviously, participation in territorial rights on the southern continent. But also participation in exploiting its fabulous mineral, energy and food resources. When we think about what will be returned in a few decades to offset the investment now being made for a special ship and station, the size of the challenge that this means for Uruguay is seen.

Moreover, the obligation of not yet joining in the economic exploitation of the Antarctic is condemned to be suspended one of these days. That day, by which Poland probably arrived in time, may be the day when we shall unavoidably regret not having spent earlier the dollars needed for providing a handful of Uruguayans with the possibility of representing us on the ices of the south.

All this, moreover, is not being discussed. Next June will mark, in nearby Buenos Aires, an important milestone in the history of man's approach to the eternal snows of the Antarctic.

In case a participation that will enable us to get out of the present status as mere "adherents" may seem excessive to our nation's capability -- we believe that it should not be excessive -- we wonder whether it will not be possible or feasible to consider pertinent activity in partnership with some other present "adherent" and preferably with Brazilians or Argentinians.

The exciting issue is there confronting today's Uruguayans like a real challenge. Future generations are undoubtedly to ask us for an accounting of our acceptance of it.

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